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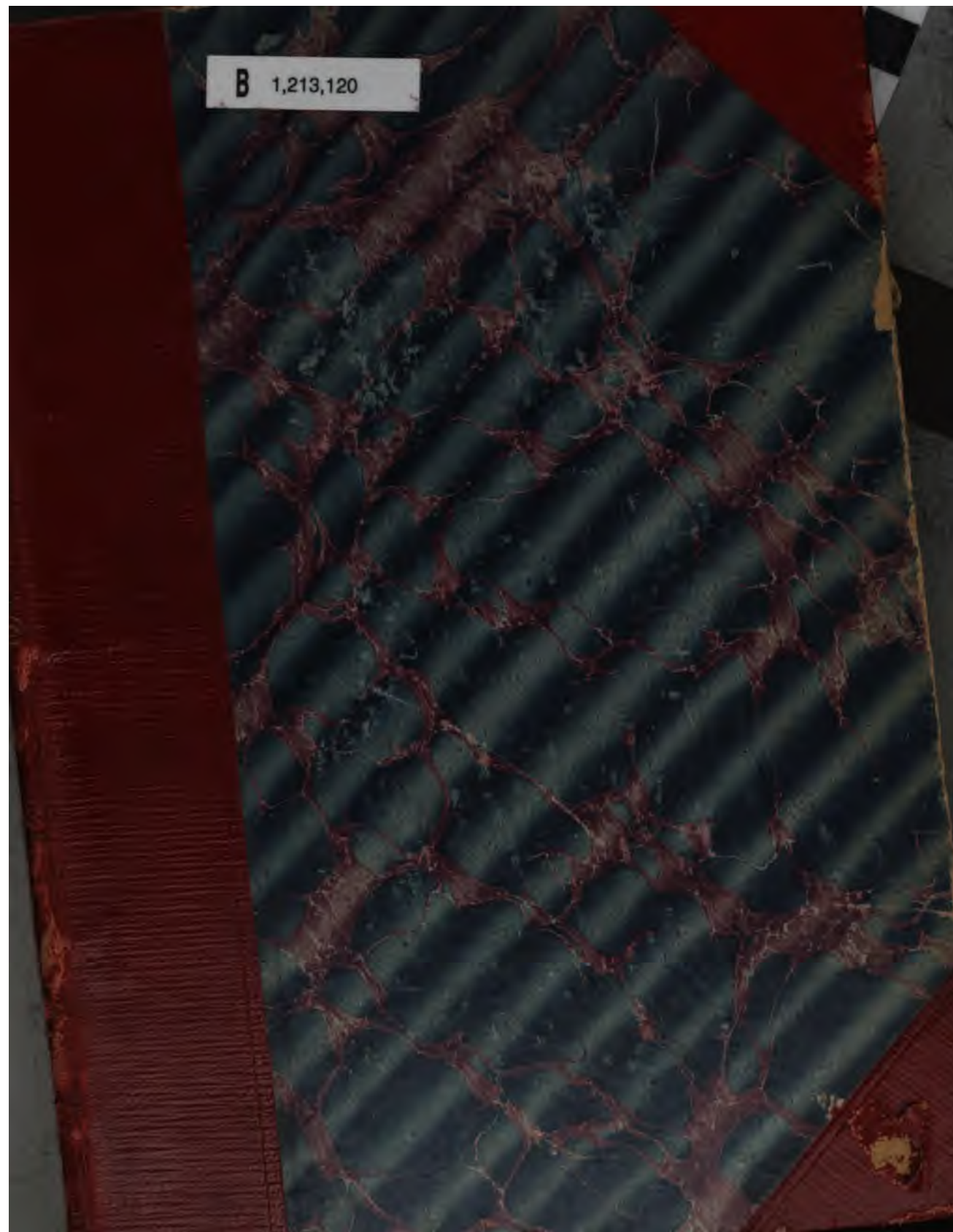
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.

EDITED BY



THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.



JANUARY TO DECEMBER,
1893.



CALCUTTA:
PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS,
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1894.

24

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR JANUARY, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 11th January, 1893, at 9 P. M.

THE HON'BLE SIR C. A. ELLIOTT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.,
President, in the Chair.

The following members were present :—

Babu Gaurdás Bysack, Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, E. C. Cotes, Esq., Babu Sarat Chandra Dás, P. Donaldson, Esq., R. C. Dutt, Esq., The Most Rev. Dr. Paul Goethals, G. A. Grierson, Esq., Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, C. Little, Esq., C. J. Lyall, Esq., R. D. Mehta, Esq., W. H. Miles, Esq., T. R. Munro, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., R. D. Oldham, Esq., The Rev. G. Sandberg, Pandit Haraprasád Shástri, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitors :—F. L. D. Elliott, Esq., A. B. Patterson, Esq., C. Saunders, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Twenty-three presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

His Highness the Maharajah Scindia.

E. A. Gait, Esq.

E. D. MacLagan, Esq.

P. Sundaram Pillay, Esq.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :—

A. A. Caspersz, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, proposed by C. Little, Esq., seconded by J. Mann, Esq.

P. Nolan, Esq., C. S., Commissioner, Rajshaye Division, proposed by H. Beveridge, Esq., seconded by C. Little, Esq.

Babu Sarat Chandra Lahiri, proposed by Pandit Haraprasád Shás-tri, seconded by C. Little, Esq.

The Rev. O. Boddington, proposed by Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, seconded by the Rev. L. O. Skreftsrud.

The Philological Secretary read reports on the following finds of Treasure Trove Coins :—

(I) Report on 271 gold mohurs, forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, with his No. 338, dated 28th April, 1892. See Report No. VIII of this series.

The mohurs are stated in the Deputy Commissioner's letter to have been found during the progress of railway excavation work near Delhi, and to have been appropriated by Government, as the finders attempted to keep the coins themselves, and did not at once report the discovery of the treasure trove.

On examination I find that the mohurs belong to the following Mughal Emperors of Delhi: Akbar (7 specimens), Jahāngir (16), Shāhjahān (89), Aurangzib (159), total 271 coins, ranging over a period of about 150 years (1556–1707 A. D.).

The following is a detailed statement:

I. AKBAR, 963–1014 A. H. = 1556–1605 A. D.

Type 1: obv., oblong area, rev., square area; mint	
Láhor; dates 981, 983, 985; indifferent specimens	3
Type 2: obv., oblong area, rev., round area; mint	
Agrah; dates 972, 974; fair specimens:	2
Type 3: two round areas; mint —púr; date 976;	
indifferent specimen	1
Type 4: small, round, <i>jaljaldl</i> ; mint Burhānpúr;	
date regnal 48: good specimen	1
Total	7

II. JAHÁNGIR, 1014–1037 A. H. = 1605–1627 A. D.

Type 1: lettered surfaces, ornamented; mints and	
dates Agrah, 1020, 6 ⁸ , 1021, 7 ³ , 1022, 8 ³ , 1026,	
12 ¹ , Barhānpúr, regnal 20 ⁸ ; good specimens	11
Type 2: two oblong areas; mint Aḥmadábád;	
date 1028, 14; good specimen	1

Type 3: zodiacal, 2 Taurus, 1 Gemini, 1 Cancer; mint Agrah; dates 1030, 16 ² , 1031, 17 ² ; good specimens	...	...	...	4
			Total	16

III. SHÁH JAHÁN, 1037–1068 A. H. = 1627–1658 A. D.

Type 1: two square linear areas; six varieties (of some only a few specimens); mints Aḥmadá- bád, Kambáyat, Katak, Láhor, Multán, Súrat; dates: 1043, 6 ¹ , 1045, 7 ³ , 1045, 8 ¹ , 1046, 9 ² , 1048, 12 ¹ , 1059, 22 ¹ , 1060, 23 ¹ , 1062, 26 ¹ , 1064, 28 ² , 1065, 28 ¹ , 1066, 29 ¹ , 1066, 30 ² , 1067, 30 ⁴ , 1067, 31 ² , 1068, 31 ³ , 1068, 32 ² , 1069, 32 ⁴ , 1069, 33 ⁴ , illegible 6; nearly all fair or good	...	42
Type 2: two square dotted areas; two varieties (of one only 1 specimen); mint Barhánpúr; dates 1047, 10 ¹ , 1049 ¹ , 1055 ¹ , 1066 ¹ , 1068, 32 ³ , illegi- ble 6; indifferent and fair specimens	...	13
Type 3: two round areas; mint Sháhjahánábád; dates 1064, 27 ¹ , 1068, 31 ¹	...	2
Type 4: two scalloped areas; three varieties (of one only 1 specimen); mint Daulatábád; dates 1044, 8 ¹ , 1047, 9 ¹ , 1048, 12 ¹ , 1049, 12 ¹ , 1052, 15 ² , 1052, 20 ¹ (with wrong date), 1053, 16 ¹ , 1055, 19 ¹ , 1056, 20 ¹ , 1057, 20 ¹ , 1059, 22 ¹ , 1059, 23 ¹ , 1061, 25 ¹ , 1062, 25 ¹ , 1062, 28 ¹ (with wrong date), 1067, 27 ⁵ , 1069, 30 ³	...	24
Type 5: two rosette areas; mints and dates Sháhjahánábád 1068, 32, Daulatábád 1068, 32, fair specimens	...	2
Type 6: a scalloped area, and a lettered surface; Akbarábád, 1043, 6	...	1
Type 7: one scalloped rosette area, and a lettered surface; mint illegible, date 1040, 3	...	1
Type 8: two lettered surfaces; mints Láhor, Súrat; dates 1037, 1 ¹ , 1038, 1 ² , 1066, 30 ¹	...	4
	Total	89

IV. AURANGZÍB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707 A. D.

Type 1: two square linear areas; mints and dates lost; very crude specimens	...	2
Type 2: two lettered surfaces, ordinary kind; seven varieties (of three only 1 and 2 specimens respectively); mints Aḥmadábád, Aḥmadnagar,		

Akbarābād, 'Alamgīrpūr, Aurangābād, Barhānpūr, Kābul, Kambāyat, Lāhor. Lucknow. Multān, Rānājain (?), Shāhjahanābād. Sholāpūr. Sūrat. Dates 1070, 1¹, 1070, 3¹, 1071, 3¹, 1072, 4¹, 1073, 5¹, 1073, 6¹, 1074, 6¹, 1074, 7¹, 1075, 7¹, 1076, 8¹, 1076, 9¹, 1077, 9¹, 1077, 10¹, 1078, 10¹, 1079, 11¹, 1080, 12¹, 1081, 13¹, 1082, 14¹, 1082, 15¹, 1083¹, 1084, 17¹, 1085, 17¹; illegible 77; 155

Type 3: two lettered surfaces, uncommon kind, with *Abul Muzaffar* (like Br. Mus. Cat. No. 728); mint Akbarnagar; date regnal 13, hijrah illegible: 2

Total — 159

Grand total ... 271

(II) Report on 95 old silver coins, forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala, with his No. 40, dated 8th April, 1892.

The date and place of finding are not specified in the Deputy Commissioner's letter.

The coins belong to the following Mughal Emperors of Dēlhi; Aurungzib, Bahādūr Shāh, Jahāūdār Shāh, Farokh Siyar, Muḥammad Shāh, Aḥmad Shāh Bahādūr and 'Alamgīr Sāni, covering a period of about one century, from 1658–1769. The following is a detailed statement of them:—

I. AURANGZIB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707 A. D.

Type 1: ordinary lettered surfaces,

Var 1, *badr munir*, 2 sub-varieties ... 11

Var 2, *mīhr munir*; 1070, 1; mint Multān ... 1 12

II. BAHĀDUR SHAH, 1118–1124 A. H. = 1707–1712 A. D.

Type: lettered surfaces; 2 varieties ... 6 6

III. JAHĀUDĀR SHĀH, 1124 A. H. = 1712 A. D.

Type: lettered surfaces; 1124, Tattah ... 1 1

IV. FEROKH SIYAR, 1124–1131 A. H. = 1712–1719 A. D.

Type: lettered surfaces; 3 varieties ... 15 15

V. MUḤAMMAD SHAH, 1131–1161 A. H. = 1719–1748 A. D.

Type 1: *Bādshāh Ghāsi* 25

Type 2: *Sāhib Qirān*, 2 varieties ... 33 58

VI. AḤMAD SHÁH BAHÁDUR, 1161–1167 A. H. = 1748–1754 A. D.

Type : lettered surfaces	2	2
--------------------------	-----	-----	---	---

VII. 'ĀLAMGÍR ŠĀNÍ, 1167–1173 A. H. = 1754–1759 A. D.

Type : lettered surfaces	1	1
--------------------------	-----	-----	---	---

Total	...		95	
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(III) Report on 94 old silver coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat with his No. 1575, dated 16th June, 1892.

The coins are said to have been dug up in a field which was being ploughed in Mouza Dhapewara, District Balaghat, on a date not specified.

They are described as Akbarsháhi Rupees. On examination, however, I find that they belong to the following Mughal Emperors of Delhi: Akbar, Jahángír, Sháh Jahán, and Aurangzib, covering a period of about a century and a half, from 1556 to 1707 A. D.

The following is a detailed statement of them :—

I. AKBAR, 963–1014 A. H. = 1556–1605 A. D.

Type 1 : round	...	...	...	2
Type 2 : square	...	...	...	4 6

II. JAHÁNGÍR, 1014–1037 A. H., equal 1605–1627 A. D.

Type 1 : months of the Iláhi year	...	...	3
Type 2 : lettered surfaces	...	...	2 5

III. SHÁH JAHÁN, 1037–1068 A. H., = 1627–1658 A. D.

Type 1 : var. 1, two square linear areas	...	24
var. 2, two square dotted areas	...	1
Type 2 : one round area	...	5
Type 3 : lettered surfaces, 2 varieties	...	11 41

IV. AURUNGZÍB, 1068–1118 A. H., equal 1658–1707 A. D.

Type 1 : ordinary lettered surfaces,		
Var. a, <i>badr munír</i> with 4 sub-varieties	...	38
Var. b, <i>mihr munír</i>	...	1
Type 2 : 2 square areas	...	2
Type 3 : Abul Muzaffar	...	1 42

Total	...	94
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(IV) Report on 14 old silver coins, forwarded by the Collector of Malda, with his No. 154–G, dated 26th May, 1892, and reported in his No. 66–G, dated 25th April, 1892.

The coins are stated to have been found together with a number of gold, silver, and brass ornaments by some persons digging earth for bricks in the midst of the ruins of Gaur. The treasure was contained in an earthen pot which broke during the operations. The ornaments were small and of no antiquarian value, and accordingly were not forwarded. The coins, however, one of which was broken and incomplete, were sent for identification. They are all silver coins.

Thirteen of them belong to the following independent Sultáns of Bengal:—

- I. 'ALÁU-D-DÍN HUSAIN SHÁH, 892-925 A. H. = 1493-1578 A. D.
- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| Type 1: lettered surfaces, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 115; mint: <i>Husainábád</i> , date 899 | ... | 1 |
| Type 2: lettered surfaces. | | |
| First variety, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 123, mint <i>Fatḥábád</i> , no date | ... | 1 |
| Second variety, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 129, mint <i>Husainábád</i> , date 94 (for 924) | ... | 1 |
| Type 3: lettered surfaces, broken and of doubtful identity | ... .. | 1 |
| | Total | 4 |
- II. NÁṢIRU-D-DÍN NAṢRAṬ SHÁH, 925-939 A. H. = 1518-1532 A. D.
- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| Type 1: lettered surfaces, like Br. Mus. Cat. No. 138, and Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XLIII, No. 7-9, mint: <i>Dáru-n-Naṣar Fatḥábád</i> , 925 | ... | 1 |
| Type 2: lettered surfaces, within dotted border, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 137, and Journ. As. Soc. Beng., XLIII, No. 5; mint <i>Naṣratábád</i> , date 2 (for 922) | ... .. | 1 |
| | Total | 2 |
- III. QHAYÁZU-D-DÍN MAḤMÚD SHÁH, 933-944 A. H. = 1526-1537 A. D.
- | | | |
|--|--------|---|
| Type 1: lettered surfaces, within dotted border; new; no mint and date; good specimen | ... | 1 |
| Type 2: lettered surfaces, within ornamental border; new; mint <i>Husainábád</i> on rev.; date 940 on obv. | ... .. | 1 |
- N. B. The styles of types 1 and 2 are exact imitations respectively of Nāṣiru-d-din's coins No. 137 and 134 in the Brit. Mus. Catalogue.

Type 3: two small circular areas.

First variety, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 147, and Journ. As. Soc. Beng. XLIII, No. 10; mint <i>Naṣratābād</i> , dates 938, 941, and 912 (a wrong date, though quite distinct) ...	3
Second variety, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 149; mint <i>Naṣratābād</i> ; dates 933, 934. ...	2
Total	7

Total of Bengal coins ...	13
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The remaining coin is of doubtful identity. It bears, on both sides, Nāgarī inscriptions, arranged in 5 lines, within a lozenge, which itself is enclosed within a circle, the segments being filled with ornamental scrolls. Outside the whole there is an ornamental border. The legend is partially illegible, but *śrī, rāja* and *Nārāyana* are distinguishable. It is probably a Nepalese coin.

Grand total ...	14
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(V) Report on eight gold mohurs forwarded by the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, with his No. C. 64 (Genl. Dept.), dated the 7th April, 1892.

The coins belong to the following Mughal Emperors of Delhi:

I. AURANGZĪB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707 A. D.			
Ordinary type with lettered surfaces; date 1115, 47; mint <i>Aḥsanābād</i> ...			
	...	...	1
II. BAHĀDUR SHĀH, 1118–1124 A. H. = 1707–1712 A. D.			
Type: <i>Bahādur</i> in middle; date 1120, 3; mint Dāru-s-Saltanat Lāhor ...			
	...	...	1
III. FARROKH SHĀH, 1124–1131 A. H. = 1712–1719 A. D.			
Type: <i>Farrokh</i> in top-line; date —, 4; mint Dāru-l-khilāfat Shāhjahānābād ...			
	...	...	1
IV. MUHAMMAD SHĀH, 1131–1161 A. H. = 1719–1748 A. D.			
Type 1: <i>Bādshāh Ghāzī</i> , date 1148, 17; mint Etāwāh (P) ...			
	...	...	1
Type 2: <i>Shāhib Qirān</i> ; date 1151, 20; mint Dāru- l-khilāfat Shāhjahānābād ...			
	...	...	1
			2
V. AḤMAD SHĀH BAHĀDUR, 1161–1167 A. H. = 1748– 1754 A. D.			
Type: name in top-line; date —, 5; mint Dāru- l-khilāfat Shāhjahānābād ...			
	...	...	1

VI. 'ĀLAMGĪR SĀNĪ, 1167–1173 A. D. = 1754–1759 A. D.

Type 1: name in top-line; date —, 4; mint Barhānpūr (?) 1

Type 2: name in middle line; date —, 5; mint Dāru-l-khilāfat Shāhjahānābād 1

Total 8

(VI) Report on 220 Mughal Rupees, forwarded by the First Assistant to Agent, Governor-General, Central India, with his letter No. 6832, dated 19th December 1891, to Honorary Secretary to the Trustees, Indian Museum.

AKBAR, 963–1014 A. H. = 1556–1605 A. D.

No. I, rupees of the months of the years of the Ilāhī era; various years and mints; only one complete set of months; total 40

No. II, type: *Malik-i-Mulk* 1

Total of Akbar's 41

JAHĀNGĪR, 1014–1037 A. H. = 1605–1627 A. D.

No. III, rupees of the months of the years of the Ilāhī era; various years and mints; only one complete set, but some varieties; total 97

No. IV, type with short legend " 10

No. V, type struck by Jahāngīr as rebel " 10

No. VI, type ordinary; some varieties " 15

Total of Jahāngīr's 132

SHĀH JAHĀN, 1037–1068 A. H. = 1627–1658 A. D.

No. VII, type: lettered surfaces, short legend, total 1

No. VIII, type: lettered surfaces, long " " 10

No. IX, type: two linear areas " " 3

Total of Shāh Jahān's 14

AURANGZĪB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707 A. D.

No. X, type: ordinary, but with *mihr munīr*, total 13

No. XI, type: 'Abul Muẓaffar, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 728, all dated 1071 total 17

No. XII, a new type	„	2
No. XIII, another new type	„	1
Total of Aurangzib's ...		33
Grand total ...		220

(VII) Report on 8 silver coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Palamow, with his No. 821-J, dated the 8th November 1892.

The Deputy Commissioner states that the coins were confiscated under the Treasure Trove Act; but the exact place and circumstances of their finding are not told.

They are coins of the so-called Paṭhān Sultān of Delhī, Mu'izz-d-dīn Kaiqobād, who reigned from 686-689 A. H. = 1287-1290 A. D. The margin, which gave the mint and date, is gone on five specimens, and very imperfect on the remaining three. On the latter the date appears to be 688, and the mint Ḥaṣrat Delhī.

(VIII) Report on 48 gold mohurs, forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, with his No. 845, dated 30th November, 1892.

These mohurs are stated by the Deputy Commissioner to have formed part of the original find connected with the Railway Excavations, on which I submitted a report in April last. See No. I of these Reports.

The coins now forwarded for examination belong to the following Mughal Emperors of Delhi: Akbar (2 specimens), Jahāngir (4), Shāhjahān (12), Aurangzib (30). The following is a detailed statement:—

- I. AKBAR, 963-1014 A. H. = 1556-1605 A. D.
Type: obv. oblong area, rev. scalloped area; mint Lāhor; dates 970, 973 ... 2
- II. JAHĀNGIR, 1014-1037 A. H. = 1605-1627 A. D.
Type 1: lettered surfaces, two varieties: ornamental and plain; mints Agrah, Burhānpūr; dates 1020, 6, 1021, 7 and 22, month *mihr* ... 3
Type 2: zodiacal Cancer, mint Agrah, date 1030, 16, very good specimen ... 1 4
- III. SHĀH JAHĀN, 1037-1068 A. H. = 1627-1658 A. D.
Type 1: two square linear areas, 3 varieties; mints Aḥmadābād (2), Multān (1), illegible (2); dates 1045, 7, 1059, 22, 1060, 23, 1068, 32 ... 5
Type 2: two dotted square areas; mints illegible; dates 1052, 16, 1062 ... 2



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hill district on both sides of the Satlej, about the middle of the 2nd century B. C. His coins have been described and figured by Major General Sir Alexander Cunningham, in his *Coins of Ancient India*, pp. 71, 72. There are three varieties.

Variety 1, with symbols as on A. C., pl. V,			
fig. 1, ...	...	...	17
„ 2, with symbols as on A. C., pl. V,			
fig. 2, ...	...	...	29
„ 3, unpublished, <i>svastika</i> , between legs			
of deer, ...	...	...	8 54
Total ...			75
III. Of the Pathán coins there are:			
ALÁU-D-DÍN MUHAMMAD SHÁH, 695-715 A. H. =			
1295-1315 A. D., type as described and figured			
in the British Museum Catalogue, pp. 41, 42,			
Nos. 182-194. Dates illegible ...	...	...	9
FIRÚZ SHÁH III, 752-790 A. H. = 1351-1388 A.			
D., type as described and figured in the British			
Museum Catalogue, p. 73, No. 369. ...	...	...	1 10
IV. The Kángará coins are of several kings, but all in			
inferior condition ...	...	...	82 82
Total ...			92
Grand total ...			167

(XII) Report on 17 old silver coins forwarded by the Collector of Dacca with his No. $\frac{1450}{XXVII}$, dated 8th August, 1892.

The Collector in his report No. $\frac{1205}{XXVII}$, dated 15th July 1892, states that the coins were dug out at the Hazigunge Road near Nawab Asanulla Bahadur's building in Dacca, at a depth of two cubits.

The coins are Rupees of the two Mughal Emperors of Delhi Sháh Jahán and Aurangzib, and the following is a detailed statement of them:—

I. JAHÁNGÍR: Type: months of Iláhi year; Is-			
fandermiz ...	...	...	1
II. SHÁH JAHÁN, 1037-1068 A. H. = 1627-1658 A. D.			
Type 1: square linear areas ...	...	...	6
Type 2: one round area... ...	...	...	1 8

III. AURANGZÍB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707

Type 1: ordinary lettered surfaces,			
Var. a, <i>badr munír</i> , 3 sub-varieties	...	5	
Var. b, <i>míhr munir</i>	...	2	
Type 2: square linear areas, date 1089, 22 and			
1081, 14; mint Akbarábád	...	2	9
Total	...	17	

(XIII) Report on 7 old silver coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Sháhpur, with his No. 10, dated 5th January, 1893.

The coins are stated to have been found by men digging a grave near the village of Midle in Tahsil Sháhpur.

They are Rupees of the following Mughal Emperors of Delhi:—

1, SHÁH JAHÁN, 1037–1068 A. H. = 1627–1658 A. D.			
Type 1: obv. lettered surface, rev. circular area;			
date 1041, mint illegible,	...	1	
Type 2: two square areas; date and mint illegible; bad specimen	...	1	2
2, AURANGZÍB, 1068–1118 A. H. = 1658–1707 A. D.			
Type: ordinary, lettered surfaces; date of one			
1112, others illegible; mint of one Burhán-púr, others illegible; all inferior specimens	...	3	3
3, MUHAMMAD SHÁH, 1131–1161 A. H. = 1719–1748 A. D.			
Type: <i>Bádsháh Ghází</i> , date 1135, Láhor (?), inferior specimen	...	1	1
4, Inscriptions entirely effaced	...	1	1
Total	...	7	

Mr. E. C. Cotes exhibited a gold medal of the old College of Fort William.

The following papers were read:—

1. *The original Rajah of Rajshaye: A forgotten episode in the history of Bengal.*—By H. BEVERIDGE, Esq., C. S., with a note on the etymologies of *Ambar* and *Rajshaye*.—By E. McL. SMITH, Esq., Sub-divisional Officer of *Pakour*.

It is singular how the name Rajshaye has become transferred to a district east of the Ganges. In Rennell's Atlas it is marked as lying on the west bank, and as covering a large part of what is now Murshidabad. Grant, in his analysis of the revenues in the Fifth Report, tells

us that Udai Narain, the original owner of Rajshaye, committed suicide, and that thereupon Murshid Quli Khan conferred his estates on the Nattore family. The estates seem to have been on the west side of the Ganges, and in what is now the Pakour Sub-division of the Sonthal Parganas. Perhaps it was their transfer to a family residing east of the Ganges which caused the name Rajshaye to be given to the present district of Rajshaye. Formerly it was known as Nattore or as Lashkarpur, and Bhituria. The name Rajshaye still adheres to the west side of the Ganges as that of a pargana. The Statistical Account of Bengal does not mention Rajshaye among the parganas on fiscal divisions of the district of Rajshaye, but includes in the lists of parganas for Birbhum and Murshidabad. In fact, however, pargana Rajshaye lies chiefly in the Sonthal Parganas, *viz.* in sub-division Pakour.*

Mr. Blochmann suggested that the name was connected with Rajah Kans or Gonesh, and alluded to his being half Hindu and half Muhammadan. It meant, he thought, the Rajah who was also a Sháh, and observed that otherwise the compound was inapplicable. The hypothesis of a connection with Rajah Kans is, I think, inadmissible, for the name is comparatively modern, and was originally given, as we have seen, to a tract of country far away from Rajah Kans's territory of Bhituria, and on the other side of the Ganges or Padma Buti. Mr. Blochmann's remark may still be a key to the etymology. It is quite possible that the name alludes to the Rajahs of Birbhum who were originally Hindus. According to tradition the old Hindu family was supplanted by a couple of Afghan adventurers. But, even if this was the case, the members of the new dynasty also called themselves Rajahs, and their wives Ranis, and perhaps the true version is that given by the translator of *Siyar Mutakherin* when he says that the Rajahs of Birbhum were converts from Hinduism. It was a practice with Murshid Quli Khan to compel Hindu zamindars who fell into arrears of revenue to turn Muhammadans, and perhaps this is what happened to the Rajahs of Birbhum.

In the *Riyaz-us-Salatin*, p. 256, it is stated that Udai Narain was zamindar of Chakla Rajshaye in the time of Murshid Quli Khan. Udai Narain, the writer says, was an up-countryman and an able man and in charge of the Khalsa or Exchequer collections. He had 200 horse-men which were commanded by one Ghulam Muhammad. He rebelled and Murshid Quli sent his chela or disciple, Muhammad Jan against him with an army. A battle took place near Udai Narain's palace, and

* In the Pandit's Chronicle, App. D. of the Rural Annals of Bengal, Birbhum is described, as bounded on the east by Rajshaye. This must be the original Rajshaye.

Ghulam Muhammad was killed. Thereafter, Udai Narain being in fear of Murshid Quli's displeasure committed suicide, and Murshid Quli gave the zamindari to Ram Jivan and Kala Kuar of Nattore. The story is told somewhat differently in the Narrative of Transactions in Bengal, translated by Gladwin. It is stated there, p. 61, that Udai Narain's family had long enjoyed the zamindari of Rajshaye, and that as Udai Narain had the management of the Khalsa collections Murshid Quli had placed under his orders Ghulam Muhammad jemadar with 200 horse. Ghulam Muhammad demanded his pay in a riotous manner, and Murshid Quli sent an army to punish him. In the battle that ensued Ghulam Muhammad was killed, and then Udai Narain committed suicide. I think that there is some confusion here. Probably Ghulam Muhammad demanded his pay from Udai Narain, and Murshid Quli sent troops to support him, and not to act against him.

Neither of the above accounts tells us when the battle took place, further than that they say it was near the Rajbari. But this defect is supplied by the Chronicle of the Family of Raja Krishna Chandra of Nadiya, which has been edited and translated by Dr. Pertsch (Berlin, 1852). The story of the fight with Udai Narain is told there with great detail. At p. 41 of the translation we read as follows:—

“At this time it happened that all kings having been one after another taken prisoners by Jáfár Khan, governor of Murshidabad, by the employment of treachery, Raghuráma was present then in the city to attend upon his father who was likewise in prison. Just then the governor sent a General called Láhari Malla with a great army against Udayarája, king of Rájásár, who in consequence of a quarrel with the governor had taken his position with a considerable force near the village Virakáti.”

The date is not given, but it appears that the occurrence was before 1710.

There can be no doubt that Virakáti is the same as Birkáti, the Birkooty of Rennell, and which he places in Awmore (Ambar). I applied for information on the subject to my friend Mr. Carstairs, the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, and he kindly inquired through the sub-divisional officer of Pakour. The latter gentleman Mr. E. McL. Smith, has sent me the following valuable note:—

“The village Birkhiti derives its name from the Sanscrit word, *Bir* valour and *Khiti* land, i. e., the land of the brave (the same as Birbhum, *bhu*, *bhum*, or *bhúm* means land). In Sonthali *bir* means jungle and *kati*, clearing, but this village did not take its name from any sonthal word as it has been in existence long before the santhals emigrated into the country—it is situated on the south-east of Mohespur and west of Murawi, and is in the Bengali tract of Pargana Sultanabad; the inhabitants are Mahomedans and Hindus, the former preponderate. In the 17th†

† It should rather be the 18th century.

century Udai Narain was the Rajah of the country, his Rajbari was at Debinagar, which is on the west of Birkhiti, and about 8 miles from it, he had fortresses at Dumdama (formerly called Jaggaunathpur). Birkhiti and Naraingor—all being on a line with Debinagar (the distance from Birkhiti to Naraingor being about 6½ miles, and from Naraingor to Debinagar about 1½ mile, it is possible that the village Dumdama or Jaggaunathpur did not exist in those days, and that the portion now within Dumdama was in Birkhiti. There was also a fortress at Garbari, north of Birkhiti, but it is not known whether it was in existence in Udai Narain's time. The soil in Dumdama and Birkhiti, where these trenches were excavated, is hard laterite, no bricks appear to have been used in these two places; the former appears to have been composed of earthen breast works forming a large square within which was a smaller square (a Pir's grave which is now in the centre, is kept in repairs by the Hindu zemindar, offerings are made at it both by Mussalmans and Hindus) the latter is much higher, but smaller in size, and the moats are deeper. The Rajah is supposed to have kept his treasure in the smaller entrenchment (the centre is now dotted with holes said to have been made by people in search of silver), but his forces remained in the larger one, which commanded the plains in front, as well as over-looked the outpost which was pushed out on a hillock on the side of a road leading from Murshidabad; a battle was fought in the plains close to this hillock (hence it is called to this day, "Murmuriadanga," field of skulls or "Munda Māla," garland of heads) between Murshid Quli Khan and Rajah Udai Narain in which the latter was victorious, the former sent a large force to subjugate him, fearing that another encounter might be disastrous to him. Udai Narain and his family entered a boat and drowned themselves in the centre of a lake, in Debinagar, which still exists. To this day cultivators find ballets-sling, stones and pellets made of burnt clay lying about in Birkhiti.

There is no village called Rajshaye in Pargana Sultanabad, but Pargana Rajshaye adjoins Sultanabad, and a village called Kanakpur is not far from the spot where the battle referred to above, was fought, a large tract of country beyond the borders of Sultanabad, which is now in Pargana Rajshaye belonged to Udai Narain. In a village called Kulla 6 miles north-east of Birkhiti, there is a tank called Kodar Roidighi, an outpost is said to have existed on its mound. Kodar Roi belonged to the family of Udai Narain, many tanks here are named after him. There is a detached village of Pargana Sultanabad called Rajbari on the south of Muraroi, and west of the Railway lines, it is about 6 miles from Birkhiti, but the people do not think any battle was fought there."

It will thus be seen how very remote from the present district of Rajshaye was the original pargana or chakla of that name. No doubt Murshid Quli had more trouble with the landholders on the west of the Ganges such as the Rajahs of Birbhum, and Rajshaye than with those on the east bank. The latter were under better discipline because the country was less hilly and wooded, and because it had been controlled from Dacca. The Persian work already referred to as having been translated by Gladwin, says that after Udai Narain had killed himself "The zamindari of Rajshaye was then conferred upon Ramjewun and Kanookhanwar, two zamindars on the east side of the Ganges, in consideration of their having been more exact in the payment of their rents than the other zamindars of Bengal."

The name Ambar, as that of a pargana is the Sonthal Parganas, is interesting, as it seems to be a relic of the name Andambar which was a synonyme for Sarkar Tandar. Perhaps the first syllable is from Udai which may have been a family name of the Rajahs. The name Udai also may explain the title, land of Oedapore, given in Broucke's Map to the west side of the Bhágíráthí. Ambar means a store house in Hindi so that the whole name may signify the storehouse and treasury of Udai. There is, however, also the direction from a species of big tree which has been mentioned by Sir A. Cunningham. Ambar is mentioned in the *Ain Akbari*, p. 403 as a Mehal, but it is placed in Sarkar Pinjra. In Rennell's Atlas, it appears under the spelling Awmore.

It may here be remarked that a difficulty occurs in identifying the names in Todar Mall's lists with those in Hunter owing to the fact that the former includes bazars and fisheries as well as tracts of country. In old revenue language all sources of income were called Mehals. It appears too that the distribution of Bengal into Sarkars was sometimes very arbitrary (perhaps from want of knowledge and want of maps) though it generally proceeded in second era with geography. For instance, though Sarkar Jinnatabad or Zahhnanta was for the most part confined to the east and north of the Ganges, yet we find Handoor in it, and even Garhi, *i. e.*, Teliagarhi which is south of the Ganges and a few miles east of Sahibganj, and which was known in Abul Fazl's time as the door of Bengal.

Note by MR. E. McL. SMITH.

Pargana Ambar does not exist in the neighbourhood of Birkhiti, but is about 18 miles from its borders. Birkhiti is in Pargana Sultanaabad and so are the villages Dumdama, Naraingor and Debinagor. Pargana Sultanabad adjoins on the east, Pargana Rajshaye, a village in Rajshaye called Kanakpur, is about half mile east of the battle-field referred to in my notes.

Pargana Ambar adjoins Pargana Sultanabad on the south. The last A in Âmbâr is short. In a document of the year 1755 A.D. the name is entered as Ambari (*i. e.* Âm-bâri, a Mango garden, named after the numerous mango trees planted by the early settlers) and contracted to Ambar; it is sometimes pronounced by Bengalis Âmóir, as in Sanskrit the vowels o (औ) and u (उ) and the consonant b (ब) often change places, hence in Ambar, the letter b has been changed to o, and the *akar* in the joined letter बा has been dropped, thus the word बाबाड़ is often pronounced बाभीड़ or बाभीरड़, possibly this is how it came to be written in Rennell's Atlas as Aumori, only Sonthals pronounce it as Ambár—a long.

No one can give me any information as regards the origin of the names Ambar and Audner and Rajshaye. Shaye was a title conferred by the Emperor of Delhi on one of the proprietors of Ambar, whose successors assumed it, till the time of the British accession, when the title, being no longer recognised by the Government, was retained as an appendage after the name (instead of as a prefix, as formerly) of each male descendent, who succeeded to the Zemindari, the last holder of the name having died without any male issue, the affix was dropped by his successors. The Ambar family had no connection with Rajshaye, but possibly the first proprietor of that Pargana similarly held the title of Shaye, as Rajshaye means dominion of a prince. Udai Narain was an up-country Kayastha, and is spoken of here as Lala Udai Narain.

2. *Notes on some old Mughal Mint Towns.*—By W. IRVINE, Esq.

On p. 114 of the Proceedings of the Society for August 1891 (received by me a month or two ago) Dr. Hoernle expressed a doubt as to the identity of Aurangzeb's mint town Zafarábád. I would suggest that it was the town of that name, the capital of Šúbah Zafarábád Bidar in the Dakkin. On page 62 of the index to the *Ma'asir-i-'Alamgírí* in the Bibliotheca Indica, there will be found three entries opposite the name of Zafarábád Bidar (or sometimes in the text *Bidar*). One of the entries against Zafarábád, that for page 158, year 1088 H., is really in the text "Zafarabad Bidar," and I have little doubt that the other ten entries also refer to the same place, Bídár. According to Thornton's *Gazetteer* (Ed., 1862), p. 78, Bidar was once an important place. It is in Haidarábád territory, 75 miles north-west of the city of Haidarábád. The names of Bidar and Zafarábád are also found coupled on p. 34 of James Fraser's "History of Nádir Shah" (London 1742).

On p. xxxi of the Introduction to Mr. S. Lane-Poole's "Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum," vol. 3, (a reprint of which has been published by A. Constable and Co., and from this I quote) I find that Mr. Poole without any hesitation places *Zafarábád* in the province of Allahábád. He does not give his reasons, and although my opinion may possibly be held of little value against that of such an authority, I think he must be wrong. It is quite true that there is a Zafarábád in the North-West Provinces; it lies 6 miles south-east of Jaunpur town. It was the name of a Mahal (or parganah) in Sirkár Jaunpur of Šúbah Allahábád (see Jarrett's translation of Vol. II of the '*Aín-i-Akbarí*', pp. 89 and 164). As Zafarábád Bidar was not conquered by the Mughals till 1653, it naturally is not named in the '*Aín*', a work compiled about 1590. Is it probable that a mint would be established at

Zafarábád in Sirkár Jaunpur, an obscure provincial town, quite close to three other mint towns, Jaunpur, Banáras, Allahábád? On the other hand, Zafarábád Bidar was the chief town of a recently conquered province, and, as Thornton says, the former "capital of a principality and "the residence of kings." What would be more likely than that 'Alamgir should issue coins from such a place as one of the usual marks of conquest?

On p. liv Mr. Poole states that Akbarnagar is a name given to Rájmahal by Jahángir. Blochmann (*'Ain*, Vol. I, p. 340), apparently quoting the *Akbarnámah*, says that Rájah Mán Singh Kachhwáha built Akbarnagar at Rájmahal in the 40th year of Akbar.

I have only glanced through Mr. Poole's book, but I have noticed one or two slips or oversights.

P. xxxvii. As the site of Muḥammad Sháh's battle against Nádir Sháh he has *Karnól* for Karnál.

P. xxxviii. Aḥmad Sháh, son of Muḥammad Sháh, did *not* occupy the throne for fourteen but for six years. Mr. Poole's other dates show this, Muḥammad Sháh's death being rightly given in April 1748, and 'Alamgir II's accession in June 1754 being also correctly stated.

Same page. Muḥammad Sháh is said to have died of grief. Did he not rather die of apoplexy or paralysis? See Elliott "*Historians*," vol. viii, p. 111.

P. xxxix. In a passage from Mr. H. G. Keene's "Sketch of the History of Hindustan," Mr. Poole interpolates, after the name of Safdar Jang, the words [son of the Nizám]. If by Nizám he means Nizám-ul-mulk Aṣaf Jáh, it is quite erroneous to say that Safdar Jang (a Persian and a Shia') was his son.

Same page. Gháziuddín, that is Gháziuddín *Khán* (III) 'Imád-ul-mulk, grandson of Nizám-ul-mulk, is called the "nephew of Safdar Jang." This again is a mistake.

P. xxxvii. Nizám-ul-mulk Aṣaf Jáh is said to have been over 100 years of age when he died. There is some authority for this assertion, but I fancy it is founded on popular error. Beale (*Oriental Biographical Dictionary*, p. 212) gives him 104 lunar years, but a very competent authority, the *Ma'aṣir-ul-Umrá* (printed text III, 838), says he was born in 1082 H. This gives him 79 years at his death in 1161 H. Another very good authority, a contemporary, Mírza Muḥammad, in his *Tárikh-i-Muḥammadí*, makes Nizám-ul-mulk's age 77 years and a fraction. A modern work, published at Haidarábád, the *Tárikh-i-Khurshed Jáh* gives the year of his birth as 1082 H. as in the *Ma'aṣir-ul-Umrá*.

The *Tárikh-i-Muḥammadí* states that Fírúz Jang (Nizám-ul-mulk's father) was 62 years of age at his death in 1122 H. Therefore he was

born about 1060 H. Reckoning Nizám-ul-mulk's birth from that year (1060), he would have been 101 at his death in 1161 H. If it is allowable to make a guess, I should say that this is the origin of the error as to Nizám-ul-mulk's real age. At one period the son Nizám-ul-mulk bore his father's title of *Ghází-ud-dín Khán* (also borne by Nizám-ul-mulk's son and his grandson), and this partial identity of titles may have originated the mistake. In such an authoritative work as a British Museum Catalogue, even trifling matters like these are worth correction.

Besides *Zafarábád* I have also traced with some certainty three other mint-towns: *Sháhábád-Kannauj* (which Mr. Poole made out to be Shahabad in Audh, with the meaningless word *فروج* following), *Mu-'azzamábád*, and *Naṣratábád*. And I have suggested an 'Alámgirnagar as perhaps the 'Alámgírpúr that is required. I have been placed in communication with Mr. R. S. Poole, the keeper of the coins, B. M., and general editor of the Catalogues, but it remains to be seen what attitude Mr. S. Lane Poole assumes towards me. I have challenged the accuracy of some twenty-seven or twenty-eight other statements in the historical part of his monograph.

3. *On the Marriage Customs of Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan*.—By SARAT CHANDRA DAS, C. I. E.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part III.

4. *Reminiscences of Sea-voyage in ancient Bengali Literature*.—By PANDIT HARAPRASÁD ŚĀSTRĪ.

I have received five Bengali poems, two in manuscript and three in print, which contain description of sea-voyages. These poems were written between the years 1495 and 1595. The oldest of them, that by Bipradás Pippalái, of whom we heard something at the last meeting, gives the following description of a sea-voyage made by Chánd, the princely merchant of Champáinagar. After storing his vessels with fresh water from the Badariká Kuṇḍa near Ságar Island, the merchant proceeded to Sankar Mádhav. Here is an exact translation of what followed:—

"He worshipped Sankar Mádhav with devotion, performed the *Srádh* ceremony, peculiar to holy places and offered *Tarpana* to the *manes*. In the vicinity of that place the fleet entered the confluence, where the king with great pleasure performed the ceremonies peculiar to holy places. The *Madhukar*, that is the chief vessel of the fleet, entered the sea, and they began to row day and night, all the 8 *prahars* or 24 hours. [There are two lines here which are unintelligible]. The king passed

by the country of the *kirátas* who ate living human beings. He passed the cities inhabited by people with faces like those of horses, and by people with faces like those of elephants. From these places he passed into the country inhabited by men with only one leg. He was disgusted with their manners, so contrary to those of his own countrymen, and left the country as soon as possible. Then the fleet entered Hádiadaha where no land could be perceived, the wide expanse of water surrounding the fleet on all sides. The gulf of leeches, the gulf of serpents, the gulf of cowries, and the gulf of conches, he passed merrily. He captured many cowrie and conch shells in the course of his voyage. He passed the gulf sacred to the goddess of serpents, as well as the gulf of Lions, and entered the Peerless city, his destination."

There is much that is fabulous in this, but in later works, the fabulous element appears in greater abundance. The fleet seems to have passed by the Arracan Coast describing the country of cannibals, who were to be found till very recent times in the Andaman and other islands in the Bay of Bengal. Anupam Pátam seems to have been a city in Ceylon.

The 2nd manuscript which contains an account of sea-voyage, has been received from Dacca by the favour of Babu Tárákiśor Ráy, Deputy Inspector of Schools. The book is so worm-eaten, and so full of lacunæ, and the leaves have been so much damaged that very little can be made out of it. All that I can make out is that, after entering the confluence of the Ganges, the fleet steered towards the *Nilakshyer Bánk*, that is, a place from which nothing can be seen. After much trouble the fleet arrived at the capital of an island, the king of which was so great a fool as to give large quantities of pearls and gold in exchange for gunny cloth, which was described to him by the clever merchant as the best warm clothing that India could produce.

Of the printed books, the first comes from Chittagong. It is called *Báis Kabir Manasá Mangal*, that is a poem in honor of the goddess of serpents, compiled from the works of 22 poets. It appears that all these 22 had each a complete work in honor of Manasá, and a clever compiler has put in the best things from the work of every one of these into his collection. Two of these complete works are known to me; one is *Padmá Purán* by Náráyan Kavi, and the other by Dviĵa Banśídás, who is the author of the worm-eaten manuscript just noticed. Some of the facts in connection with the Sea-voyage in *Báis Kabir Manasá Mangal* comes from Dviĵa Banśídás; but the version of the manuscript and the version of the printed work do not agree. The version of the manuscript has been already given. In the printed work the merchant on entering the sea had to encounter obstacles thrown in his way by the

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Of the printed books, the first comes from Chittagong. It is called *Báis Kabir Manasá Mangal*, that is a poem in honor of the goddess of serpents, compiled from the works of 22 poets. It appears that all these 22 had each a complete work in honor of Manasá, and a clever compiler has put in the best things from the work of every one of these into his collection. Two of these complete works are known to me; one is *Padmá Purán* by Náráyan Kavi, and the other by Dvija Banásídás, who is the author of the worm-eaten manuscript just noticed. Some of the facts in connection with the Sea-voyage in *Báis Kabir Manasá Mangal* comes from Dvija Banásídás; but the version of the manuscript and the version of the printed work do not agree. The version of the manuscript has been already given. In the printed work the merchant on entering the sea had to encounter obstacles thrown in his way by the

born about 1060 H. Reckoning Nizám-ul-mulk's birth from that year (1060), he would have been 101 at his death in 1161 H. If it is allowable to make a guess, I should say that this is the origin of the error as to Nizám-ul-mulk's real age. At one period the son Nizám-ul-mulk bore his father's title of *Ghází-ud-dín Khán* (also borne by Nizám-ul-mulk's son and his grandson), and this partial identity of titles may have originated the mistake. In such an authoritative work as a British Museum Catalogue, even trifling matters like these are worth correction.

Besides *Zafarábád* I have also traced with some certainty three other mint-towns: *Sháhábád-Kannauj* (which Mr. Poole made out to be Shahabad in Audh, with the meaningless word فتح following), *Mu'azzamábád*, and *Naṣratábád*. And I have suggested an 'Alámگیرnagar as perhaps the 'Alamگیرpúr that is required. I have been placed in communication with Mr. R. S. Poole, the keeper of the coins, B. M., and general editor of the Catalogues, but it remains to be seen what attitude Mr. S. Lane Poole assumes towards me. I have challenged the accuracy of some twenty-seven or twenty-eight other statements in the historical part of his monograph.

3. *On the Marriage Customs of Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan*,—By SARAT CHANDRA DAS, C. I. E.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part III.

4. *Reminiscences of Sea-voyage in ancient Bengali Literature*.—By PANDIT HARAPRASÁD S'ÁSTRÍ.

I have received five Bengali poems, two in manuscript and three in print, which contain description of sea-voyages. These poems were written between the years 1495 and 1595. The oldest of them, that by Bipradás Pippalái, of whom we heard something at the last meeting, gives the following description of a sea-voyage made by Chánd, the princely merchant of Champáinagar. After storing his vessels with fresh water from the Badariká Kuṇḍa near Sagar Island, the merchant proceeded to Sankar Mádhhab. Here is an exact translation of what followed :—

"He worshipped Sankar Mádhhab with devotion, performed the *Srádh* ceremony, peculiar to holy places and offered *Tarpana* to the *manes*. In the vicinity of that place the fleet entered the confluence, where the king with great pleasure performed the ceremonies peculiar to holy places. The *Madhukar*, that is the chief vessel of the fleet, entered the sea, and they began to row day and night, all the 8 *prahars* or 24 hours. [There are two lines here which are unintelligible]. The king passed

by the country of the *kirátas* who ate living human beings. He passed the cities inhabited by people with faces like those of horses, and by people with faces like those of elephants. From these places he passed into the country inhabited by men with only one leg. He was disgusted with their manners, so contrary to those of his own countrymen, and left the country as soon as possible. Then the fleet entered Hádiadaha where no land could be perceived, the wide expanse of water surrounding the fleet on all sides. The gulf of leeches, the gulf of serpents, the gulf of cowries, and the gulf of conches, he passed merrily. He captured many cowrie and conch shells in the course of his voyage. He passed the gulf sacred to the goddess of serpents, as well as the gulf of Lions, and entered the Peerless city, his destination."

There is much that is fabulous in this, but in later works, the fabulous element appears in greater abundance. The fleet seems to have passed by the Arracan Coast describing the country of cannibals, who were to be found till very recent times in the Andaman and other islands in the Bay of Bengal. Anupam Pátam seems to have been a city in Ceylon.

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goddess of serpents whom he hated. The sea was covered with crabs, some of which were as big as mountains. They completely blocked the way of the fleet, Chánd held a council of the voyagers, and it was determined that as crabs were very much afraid of the barking of the jackals the whole crew should howl like them. The experiment proved successful, and the crab-difficulty was got over. Then came the leeches, of huge dimensions, and the fleet could not pass through them. Chánd was advised to throw lime on them, and they disappeared. Then came the crocodiles who fled away when Chánd began to fire his cannons. The fleet passed Rámeswar and anchored off the island of Lanká ruled by Bibhíshan, the brother of the ten-headed monster Rávana killed by Rám. The merchant lulled the suspicion of Bibhíshan by telling him that he came from Ajodhyá, and got rich presents from him.

The voyage from Ceylon to the Southern City is exceedingly interesting. Leaving Ceylon to the right, and the Malaya Hills, the Western Ghats (Sahyagiri) (here wrongly spelt as Satyagiri) with the land of Parasuráma to the left, the fleet proceeded in a southerly direction. This is, by the bye, a geographical impossibility. Because if the fleet passed through the Pox's Channel, Ceylon would be on the left and India on the right. But the topographical idea of these poets was awfully confused. After a long voyage they arrive, at the Bay of Nilaksha, where nothing but water can be seen. The poet here gives the following description of the sea:—

"In a short time the fleet rowed to the Bay of Nilaksha. Fear took possession of the merchant's mind at the sight of this terrible bay. They could not distinguish to which quarter they were steering. It was all a wide expanse of water. They knew neither the east, nor the west, nor the north, nor the south. There was no distinction of day and night. People knew each other by the voice only. The terrible roaring of the water was heard on all sides. The peaks of submarine mountains were seen every now and then: and big marine animals such as the whales, the crocodiles, and the sharks roamed over the water in all their pride. Each wave of the sea gave a push to the vessel and it tossed to and fro as a lump of cotton in high wind. People despaired of their lives, and at this juncture Chánd was beside himself with fear. He sent for the Pandit and asked him to read the *Chandí* as quickly as possible. He entreated Captain Dulai, the commander of the fleet, to be careful, and to watch the direction of the Southern City. Dulai replied that he remembered on a previous occasion to have steered 13 vessels belonging to Chánd's father "*Kotíśvara*," that is, the Millionaire, to the southern city. Keeping the points at which the sun rises and at which he sets at equal distance in the right and in the left, the vessel is to go direct to the

south with the speed of a shooting star. So saying he ordered his rowers to do their best, and within a short time reached the Southern City."

Dulai's idea of navigation appears to be a very simple and primitive one. He considers the earth to be flat and fixed. The points in the horizon at which the sun rises and at which it sets are to him fixed for ever, and so he calculates the point bisecting the line joining these two points, and gives direction to his rowers.

The writers had no idea of the sea, they were acquainted of course with river-navigation, and so were very fond of using the words *Daha* and *Bánk*. *Daha* is a small deep water in a shallow river; and the *Bánk* is the place where a river takes a turn. The sea is regarded by the authors, as a broad river, only much broader than the Padmá.

The king of the southern city got immensely frightened at the sight of so large a fleet, and considered it to belong to a foreign enemy. Without waiting to hold a council, he sought safety in flight, and hid himself in the women's apartments, where he considered himself safe, dressed in female attire. Chánd, of course, showed no disposition to fight. He gradually ingratiated himself in the favour of the king and succeeded in driving a very advantageous bargain. He gave the king coconut, *bháng*, plantains, and got in return plenty of valuables in gold, silver, jewellery, &c.

The second printed work also comes from Chittagong. It was written in the year 1579 at Saptagrám, the great emporium of trade in Bengal at that time. The copy from which the book has been printed, seems to have been very defective. Leaving Hadiadaha, the fleet arrived at a *Bánk* named after that place. It was a wonderful place. There was pure water below, and the head of sand above. Búran, the commander of the fleet, was very intelligent. He fixed swords in front of the boat, and thereby cut the head of the sand and made a passage for the vessels. Then the fleet came to where the river breaks into a hundred streams, and a little beyond that is Magrá. At Magrá the fleet is overtaken by a severe storm, because the navigator had previously incurred the displeasure of the Goddess *Chandí*, six of his vessels were drowned; with one vessel, the *Madhukar*, he steers for Sinhal. After Magrá, is mentioned Gangáságar, and then the broad sea. The merchant passed *Setubandha Ráméśvar*, the vessel being steered only by its oars; no sail is mentioned in any one of these books. The shell-fish, *cowrie*, as soon as they smelt the vessel, began to float on the surface of the sea. The merchant captured a large quantity of them, because cowrie was then a medium of exchange. As soon as he proceeded a little, he found conches floating on the sea. He captured some of them. Then came the leeches, as big as palm trees. They are made to go away by throw-

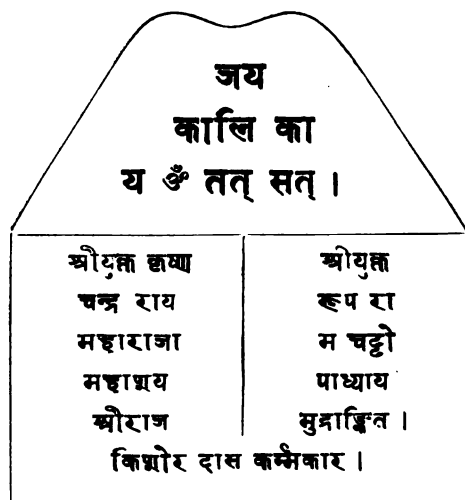
ing a quantity of lime on them. Then came big crabs which were propitiated with a sacrifice of goats to them. Then came the mosquitoes, as big as pigeons. The merchant threw arrows on them, which produced a large quantity of smoke and thus got rid of the mosquitoes. He then went to Kálidaha, and found there a beautiful girl, coming out of a lotus, and holding an elephant in her hand. She was swallowing the elephant and throwing it out again. In a short time she disappeared, and the vessel reached Ratnamálá Ghát in Sinhal, whence the merchant Dhanapati proceeded to pay his respects to the king of the island.

The third printed work is *Kavi kankan Chandi*, written about the year 1595. In this work the sea-voyage of Dhanapati Sadágar commences at Magrá as in the previous work. He is overtaken there by a storm, the consequence of the wrath of the Goddess Chandi, whom he hated. Six of his vessels are drowned, with one vessel he proceeds to the sea. He passes by Sanketa Mádhab, with its gold image of Mahesha. On his right he leaves Médini malla, on his left Birkháná, covered with foam. He passes by Kánhátá and Dhuligrám and Angarpur. Then came the country of the *Firingis*, the Portuguese pirates. They rowed day and night for fear of these non-believers. After a voyage of twenty days they reached Dráviḍa where there was a temple with a disc of gold and a spire of silver. The merchant halted there in order to acquire the merit of eating the dainties offered to the deity, and to pay his respects to the king of the place. From Dráviḍa he successively passes the fabulous gulfs of the shrimps, of the serpents, of crabs, of cowries (which he captured, and buried on the sea shore with a view to take them away on his return voyage) of conches, and of crocodiles. Then he comes to a place called Hadiadaha—from *Hrad*, a lake. This is a lake completely covered over with weeds on which men and cattle can pass. The captain fastened axes and knives in front of the vessel and cut his way through the weeds. At the end of this region, is Buhitála (बुहिताल) with Shetubandha on the left. Passing Shetubandha, the vessel reached Markut Chitrakúta, inhabited by *Yakshas*. The merchant halted at a ghát belonging to the *yakshas*. and then entered the straits of Ceylon. It is called the Ananga Ságar. After rowing day and night for sometime the merchant reached Kálidaha where he saw the same girl on the lotus as described above, and reached thence to Ratnamálá ghát of the capital of Ceylon.

5. *Note on an inscribed gun in the armoury of the Nawab of Murshidabad,—By PANDIT HARAPRASÁD SÁSTRÍ. Communicated by H. BEVERIDGE, Esq., C. S.*

Mr. Beveridge found in the armoury of the Nawab of Murshidabad a brass gun of native manufacture. It is mounted on a carriage, and

stands in the armoury on the ground floor of the palace. It is some three feet in length and is of small bore, 4 or 6 pounds. It has floral decorations. The head and the mouth are in the shape of a demon, or of a monster's head with long pointed ears, a human face and a crocodile's jaws. There is an inscription on it in raised Bengali letters in a shield on the upper part of the gun and about the middle. The inscription, as read on the gun by Babu Saśibhúshan Datta, Deputy Magistrate, Berhampur, runs as follows :—



From the rubbings that were sent to me, the reading appears to be tolerably correct, except in the third line. ॐ तत् सत् was rarely used as a *मन्त्राक्षर* during the last century. जय कालिका is the formula used by Krishna Chandra in his prayers and invocations. What Babu Saśibhúshan reads as श्रीराज may be श्रीराज because that is the corrupt form in which the word *चक्रराज* is sometimes spelt. It appears that the gun was cast by one Kisordás Karmakár, a blacksmith, and the inscription was put upon it by Rúprám Chatterji. The gun belonged to Maharaja Krishna Chandra Ray of Nadia, who played an important part in the revolution which ended in the battle of Plassey. Mr. Beveridge thinks that the gun may have been presented to the Mahárájá by one of the Governors of Calcutta, who always held friendly relations with the Nadia family in whose extensive zomindaries Calcutta was situated. In the chronicles of the family of Raja Krishna Chandra Ráy, translated by Dr. Putsch, Berlin, 1852, we read at page 39 that Rám Krishna, grandfather of Krishna Chandra, lived in friendship with the "Barasáhib," i. e., the Governor of Calcutta, and that the latter showed continual friendship

towards him, and placed a garrison of 500 so-called soldiers who were skilled in the use of all kinds of missiles and weapons at Krishnagar, to execute the plans of Rám Krishna. Perhaps the gun was sent to his successor Krishna Chandra on a similar occasion at a subsequent time. It is also a well-known fact that Lord Clive presented the Maharaja with five of the guns captured at Plassey. These are still to be found at Krishnagar, and are exempted from the operation of the Arms Act.

As I am on the subject of inscribed guns, I should take this opportunity of informing the Society of the new light which has been thrown on the history of the gun which is lying in their compound by recent Assamese publications. Svargadev Jayadhvaja Sinha mentioned in the inscription on the gun, was the reigning Ahom prince of Assam, when Mir Jumla, the Commander-in-chief of Aurangzebe's forces invaded that country. The result of that disastrous expedition is well known. Floods and epidemics compelled Mir Jumla to beat a hasty retreat, leaving everything behind; the king harassing him at every step. The gun was captured at that time; so says the inscription on it. It was perhaps plundered by the Burmese who took possession of Assam during the early years of this century, and the English got it from the Burmese during the first Burmese war. In the year 1838 it was brought to False Point where it was used to hold a flagstaff till it was brought by the Port Officer to Calcutta. I examined the inscription at Capt. Petley's compound whence it has since been transferred to the Society's premises.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in December last.

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—Circulars, Vol. XIII, No. 101.

Batavia. Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,—

Notulen, Deel XXX, Aflevering 3.

———. Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land-en Volkenkunde, Deel XXXVI, Aflevering 2.

Bombay. The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXI, Part 266.

- Calcutta. Asiatic Society of Bengal,—Proceedings, No. IX, 1892.
 ———. Geological Survey of India,—Records, Vol. XXV, Part 4.
 ———. The Indian Engineer,—New Series, Vol. XIV, No. 299.
 ———. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XII, Nos. 24-27; XIII, 1.
 ———, Mahá-Bodhi Society,—Journal, No. IX, 1893.
- Chicago, Ill. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—
 Vol. XIV, No. 6.
- Dublin. Royal Irish Academy,—Transactions, Vol. XXX, Parts 1 and
 2.
- Florence. La Società Africana d' Italia,—Bullettino, Tome VIII,
 Nos. 4 et 5.
 ———. La Società Italiana di Antropologia, Etnologia e Psicologia
 Comparata,—Archivio per L' Antropologia e la Etnologia, Tome
 XXII, Fascicolo 2.
- Leipzig. Der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft,—Zeitschrift,
 Band XLVI, Heft. 3.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1072-77.
 ———. The Athenæum,—Nos. 3395-400.
 ———. Nature,—Vol. XLVII, Nos. 1203-5, 1207 and 1208.
 ———. Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LIII,
 No. 1.
- Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XVIII, No. 12.
- Naple. La Società Africana d' Italia,—Bullettino, Anno XI, Fasc.
 7-10.
- New Haven. American Oriental Society,—Proceedings, April 21-23,
 1892.
- Paris. La Société de Géographie,—Bulletin, Tome XIII, No. 3.
 ———. Comptes Rendus des Séances, Nos. 15 et 16, 1892.
- Pisa. La Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali,—Atti (Processi Verbali),
 15 Maggis—3 Luglis 1892.
- Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome
 XXI, No. 11.
- Santiago. La Société Scientifique du Chili,—Actes, Tome II, Nos. 1
 et 2.
- Sydney. Linnean Society of New South Wales,—Proceedings, Vol.
 VII, Part 2.
- Taiping. Perak Government,—Gazette, Vol. V, Nos. 37 and 38.
- Vienna. Der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien,—Mittheilungen,
 Band XXII, Heft 5.
- Yokohama. Asiatic Society of Japan,—Transactions, Vol. XX, Sup-
 plement.
- Zurich. Der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zurich,—Generalregis-
 ter der Publikationen.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

RĀY, PRATĀPA CHANDRA. The Mahabharata, translated into English Prose. Part LXXVI. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

Report on the Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1891-22. Fcp. Nagpur, 1892.

Report on the Railway-Borne Traffic of the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92. Fcp. Nagpur, 1892.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Stresses in Statically Indeterminate Structures (Reprinted from Indian Engineering). Fcp. Calcutta, 1892.

PAT. DOYLE, Esq., C. E.

Report on the Rail-Borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1891-92 Fcp. Calcutta, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of Western India for the months of May 1891 to April 1892. Fcp. Poona, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

The Indian Antiquary for November, 1892. 4to. Bombay, 1892.

North Indian Notes and Queries for December, 1892. 4to. Allahabad, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Census of India, the Punjab and its Feudatories, Vols. XX and XXI. Fcp. Calcutta, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Progress Report of the Archaeological Survey of Southern India, from July to October, 1892. Fcp. Madras, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Progress Reports of the Epigraphical and Architectural branches of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1891-92. Fcp. Roorkee, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

Müller, F. Max. Sacred Books of the East, Vol. XXX. The Grihya-Sutras, Part II. By F. Max. Müller. 8vo. Oxford, 1892.

———. Vol. XXXII. Vedic Hymns, translated by F. Max. Müller. 8vo. Oxford, 1891.

———. Vol. XXXVII. Pahlavi Texts, Part IV, translated by E. W. West. 8vo. Oxford, 1892.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON.

Annual Report of the Trustees of the Indian Museum for the year 1891-1892. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

TENNANT, Colonel J. F. Report on the preparations for, and observations of, the transit of Venus, as seen at Roorkee and Lahore, on December 8th, 1874. 4to. Calcutta, 1877.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bulletin of the Microscopical Society of Calcutta, Vol. II, No. 3. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892.

MISCROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Minutes of the Managing Committee of the Provincial Museum, North-West Provinces and Oudh, from April 1891 to March 1892. 8vo. Allahabad, 1892.

PROVINCIAL MUSEUM, N.-W. P. and OUDH.

Annual Report of the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius, for the year 1890. Fcp. Mauritius, 1891,

Results of Meteorological Observations of the Royal Alfred Observatory, Mauritius, for the years 1890 and 1891.

ROYAL ALFRED OBSERVATORY, MAURITIUS.

Synopsis of the Results of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Vol. XXVII. The Madras Longitudinal Series of the Southern Trigon. 4to. Dehra Dun, 1892.

TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

PERIODICAL PURCHASED.

Allahabad. North Indian Notes and Queries,—Vol. II, No. 9.

Calcutta. The Calcutta Review,—Vol. XCVI, No. 191.

Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles,—Tome XXVIII, No. 11.

Leipzig. Annalen der Physik and Chemie,—Band XLVII, Heft 3 und 4.

———. Beiblätter, Band XVI, Stück 10 und 11.

London. The Chemical News,—Vol. LXVI, Nos. 1721-26.

Paris. Revue Scientifique,—Tome L, Nos. 21-26.

BOOKS PURCHASED.

Directory and Almanac for 1893. By Messrs. Cones and Co. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR FEBRUARY, 1893.

The Annual Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 1st February, 1893, at 9 P. M.

DR. WILL. KING, B. A., in the chair.

The following members were present :—

H. K. W. Arnold, Esq., Bábu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, Bábu Sarat Chandra Dás, Bábu Bhupendra Sri Ghosha, Moulvie Golam Sarwar, Bábu Rajanikánta Gupta, A. Hogg, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., W. A. Lee, Esq., C. Little, Esq., Kumár Rameswar Maliáh, J. Mann, Esq., Bábu Panchanan Mukharji, L. de Nicéville, Esq., R. D. Oldham, Esq., The Hon. Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar, Pandit Hara Prasád Shástri, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitor :—Vety.-Capt. W. D. Gunn.

According to the Bye-Laws of the Society, the President ordered the Voting papers to be distributed for the election of Office-Bearers and Members of Council for 1893, and appointed the Hon. Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar and L. de Nicéville, Esq., to be Scrutineers.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1892.

The Council of the Asiatic Society have the honor to submit the following report on the state and progress of the Society's affairs during the past year.

Member List.

During the year under review 30 Ordinary Members were elected, 10 withdrew, 3 died, and two were removed from the list under Rule 40, being more than 3 years absent from India; of the Members elected, 1 was an old member who rejoined. The total number of Members at the close of 1892 was thus 310 against 295 at the end of the preceding year; of these, 115 were Resident, 127 Non-Resident, 11 Foreign, 22 Life, 33 absent from India, and 2 special non-subscribing Members, as will be seen from the following table which also shows the fluctuations in the number of Ordinary Members during the past six years:—

Year.	Paying.				Non-Paying.				Grand Total.
	Resident.	Non-Resident.	Foreign.	Total.	Life.	Absent.	Special Non-Subscribing	Total.	
1887 ...	98	137	15	250	17	44	2	63	313
1888 ...	98	136	15	249	20	34	2	56	305
1889 ...	108	135	13	256	22	27	2	51	307
1890 ...	105	140	10	255	21	25	2	48	303
1891 ...	101	134	10	245	21	27	2	50	295
1892 ...	115	127	11	253	22	33	2	57	310

The three Ordinary Members, the loss of whom by death during the year we have to regret, were, Mr. Ashutosh Gupta, Mr. A. V. Nursing Rao, and Pandit Prannath Sarasvati.

Intimation of one death amongst the Honorary Members was received, *viz.*, Sir G. B. Airy. The number now stands at 23.

Two Associate Members were elected during the year. Pandit Satyavrata Samasrami, Calcutta, on account of his being a distinguished Vedic Scholar; and Mr. P. J. Brühl, Howrah, in recognition of his attainments in Physics and Botany. The number now stands at 10, there having been no casualties.

The lists of Special Honorary Centenary Members, and Corresponding Members continue unaltered from last year, their numbers standing at 5 and 6 respectively.

During the year, one member, the Hon'ble Raja Ooday Pratab Singh, Raja of Bhinga, compounded for his future subscriptions.

Indian Museum.

In accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1876, a copper vessel sent by the Officiating Collector of Monghyr was presented to the Indian Museum.

There was only one change among the Trustees, caused by the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir A. W. Croft, in consequence of his leaving India on furlough, and the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar was appointed to fill the vacant place.

The other Trustees on behalf of the Society were :—

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.
A. Pedler, Esq.
Dr. D. D. Cunningham.
C. Little Esq.

Finance.

The accounts of the Society are shown in Statement No. 1 in the Appendix under the usual heads.

Statement No. 8 contains the Balance Sheet of the Society, and of the different funds administered through it.

The Budget Estimate for 1892 was taken at the following figures :—
Receipts Rs. 14,988. Expenditure Rs. 13,378.

The actual results were found to be :—Receipts Rs. 15,599-6-9.
Expenditure Rs. 13,670-11-9.

The Receipts thus show an increase of Rs. 611-6-9, and the expenditure an increase of Rs. 292-11-9 on the Budget Estimate, leaving a balance in favor of the Society of Rs. 1,928-11-0.

The increase in Receipts is under the head of "Sales of Publications" which were estimated at Rs. 400, whilst the actual receipts were Rs. 1,698-12-0. This large increase is due to the adjustment of Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner's account for two years and three months.

The number of absent or non-paying Members during the past year was somewhat larger than usual, consequently the receipts from subscriptions are below the estimated amount by Rs. 155-0-0.

The difference between the estimated and actual miscellaneous receipts is due to the refund of income tax not having been granted.

On the expenditure side, the items of "Repairs," "Books," "Binding," "Proceedings" and "Printing Circulars," &c., show an increase. No repairs were contemplated during the year and Rs. 25 was set aside for such petty repairs, as might prove necessary. During the rains, the roof was found defective in certain places, and Rs. 40-8-0 was spent in the stoppage of leaks. "Books" show an increase of Rs. 1,003-15-3. This also is due to the adjustment of Messrs Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner's account for two years and three months for supplying new books to the Society during the period. "Binding" was estimated at Rs. 500, whilst the actual expenditure was Rs. 826-10-9. In September, the Council sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for four book cases for the

Library. After re-arranging some old books according to sizes, only one new book case was found necessary, the cost of it being Rs. 250. The balance of Rs. 750 remains unexpended; but in carrying out the examination of the Library which has been in progress during the greater part of the past year, it was found that in numerous cases periodicals were still unbound, and that many old books required rebinding. The above balance has been freely drawn on for this purpose, and now about Rs. 400 remains. The binding is not yet completed, and on this account it is thought advisable to increase the usual allowance by what remains unspent from the special grant for the library, so that the sum set apart for the coming year is Rs. 900 instead of Rs. 500 the usual amount. "Proceedings" show an increase of Rs. 194-3-0, this is due to the payment of printing charges for twelve numbers of the Proceedings, instead of ten as usual, during the year. Owing to the proposed Investment of the Society's Permanent Reserve Fund, a larger number of circulars than usual, were required, and thus there is a slight increase of Rs. 25-15-0 under the head of "Printing Circulars."

The actual expenditure on the "Journal" and "Proceedings" was as follows:—

<i>Journal</i>	{	<i>Part I</i> —Rs. 1,631	2	0
		<i>Part II</i> — „ 1,520	4	0
<i>Proceedings</i>		„ 1,194	3	0
<hr/>				
making a total of Rs. 4,345				
				9 0
<hr/>				

which is less than the Budget Estimate by Rs. 854-7-0.

The Budget Estimate of Ordinary Receipts and Expenditure for 1893 has been fixed as follows:—Receipts Rs. 16,236; Expenditure Rs. 15,698.

On the receipts side, the estimate for Interest on Investments has been slightly increased owing to purchase of Government Securities.

There is a new item of Rs. 2,000 in the receipts under the head of "Government Allowances." This amount has been granted by the Government of Bengal for a third section of the Society's Journal dealing with Anthropology, Ethnography and Folklore.

On the expenditure side the items "Stationery" and "Printing Circulars," &c., have been slightly increased.

Postage has been reduced by Rs. 100. There will be a considerable reduction under this head as the postage on Foreign covers, book-packets, &c., has been greatly reduced. Rs. 600 has been fixed, as the amount is intended to cover postage for the third part of the Journal.

There will, however, be two extraordinary items of expenditure to be dealt with during the year 1893. Extensive repairs to the Society's building had to be undertaken at the end of last year.

The gas fittings in the Society's rooms are not very satisfactory, and it is intended to complete the necessary gas fittings at a total cost of Rs. 426-6-0.

The details of the Budget Estimate are as follows :—

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions	...	...	Rs.	7,400	0	0
Sale of Publications...	...	...	...	400	0	0
Interest on Investments	...	...	...	5,456	0	0
Rent of Rooms	...	...	...	720	0	0
Government Allowances	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	350	0	0
Total Rs.				16,326	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

Salaries	...	...	Rs.	3,400	0	0
Commission	...	...	...	400	0	0
Stationery	...	...	...	100	0	0
Lighting	...	...	...	80	0	0
Municipal Taxes	...	...	...	819	0	0
Postage	...	...	...	600	0	0
Freight	...	...	...	10	0	0
Meeting	...	...	...	83	0	0
Contingencies	...	...	...	150	0	0
Books	...	...	...	1,800	0	0
Local Periodicals	...	...	...	31	0	0
Binding	...	...	...	900	0	0
Journal, Part I	}	...	...	4,200	0	0
„ Part II		...	...	2,000	0	0
„ Part III		...	...	1,000	0	0
Proceedings	...	...	...	125	0	0
Printing Circulars, &c.	...	...	...
Total Rs.				15,698	0	0

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

For repairs to House	...	...	Rs.	9,480	6	6
Gas fittings	...	...	...	426	6	0
Total Rs.				9,906	12	6

Library. After re-arranging some old books according to sizes, only one new book case was found necessary, the cost of it being Rs. 250. The balance of Rs. 750 remains unexpended; but in carrying out the examination of the Library which has been in progress during the greater part of the past year, it was found that in numerous cases periodicals were still unbound, and that many old books required rebinding. The above balance has been freely drawn on for this purpose, and now about Rs. 400 remains. The binding is not yet completed, and on this account it is thought advisable to increase the usual allowance by what remains unspent from the special grant for the library, so that the sum set apart for the coming year is Rs. 900 instead of Rs. 500 the usual amount. 'Proceedings' show an increase of Rs. 194-3-0, this is due to the payment of printing charges for twelve numbers of the Proceedings, instead of ten as usual, during the year. Owing to the proposed Investment of the Society's Permanent Reserve Fund, a larger number of circulars than usual, were required, and thus there is a slight increase of Rs. 25-15-0 under the head of "Printing Circulars."

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Rent of Rooms	720	0	0
Government Allowances	2,000	0	0
Miscellaneous	350	0	0
Total Rs.				16,326	0	0

EXPENDITURE.

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Commission	400	0	0
Stationery	100	0	0
Lighting	80	0	0
Municipal Taxes	819	0	0
Postage	...	...	...	600	0	0
Freight	...	...	...	10	0	0
Meeting	...	...	...	83	0	0
Contingencies	...	...	...	150	0	0
Books	...	...	...	1,800	0	0
Local Periodicals	...	...	...	31	0	0
Binding	...	...	...	900	0	0
Journal, Part I	}	...	...	4,200	0	0
„ Part II		...	...	2,000	0	0
„ Part III		1,000	0	0
Proceedings	125	0	0
Printing Circulars, &c.	125	0	0
Total Rs.				15,698	0	0

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Gas fittings	426	6	0
Total Rs.				9,906	12	6

London Agency.

Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner's Statement of Accounts with the Society from July 1890 to September 1892, was received during the year. The Statement shows a debit balance of £63-5-6. This amount was remitted in December last.

The sales of the Society's publications effected by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner during the period amounted to £82-3-4 and of the Bibliotheca Indica to £34-3-0.

The numbers of copies of parts of the Journal, of the Proceedings, and of the Bibliotheca Indica sent to the Agents during 1892 for sale were 66, 80, 277 respectively, valued at Rs. 397-10-0.

Eight invoices of books purchased, and of publications of various Societies sent in exchange, were received during the year. The value of the books purchased amounted to £62-16-1.

Continental Agency.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, was appointed by the Council as Agent to the Society for the Continent, on the same terms as allowed to Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co.

A complete set of the publications both of the Society and of the Oriental Publication Fund has been sent to Mr. Harrassowitz.

Library.

The total number of volumes, or parts of volumes, added to the Library during the year was 2,020, of which 667 were purchased, and 1,353 presented or received in exchange for the Society's publications.

The second fasciculus of the Catalogue of the Persian Works in the Oriental Library has been published. It will be completed in the third fasciculus which is in press and expected to be ready very shortly.

Publications.

There were published during the year, nine numbers of the Proceedings, (No. 10 of 1891 and Nos. 1 to 9 of 1892), containing 215 pages of letterpress; four numbers of the Journal, Part I (No. 3 of 1891 and Nos. 1 to 3 of 1892), containing 321 pages of letterpress and 9 plates; and three numbers of the Journal, Part II (No. 4 of 1891 and Nos. 1 and 2 of 1892), containing 366 pages of letterpress. The Index to the Journal, Part II for 1891 was also published.

Coin Cabinet.

During the year 38 coins were added to the Cabinet, of which 15 were of gold, 22 of silver, and 1 of mixed metal. 34 of these coins were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act. The remainder were

presentations by the Bombay Government under the Treasure Trove Act. They comprise 32 (14 gold, 18 silver) moghul, 2 silver Independent Sultans of Bengal, 1 gold fanam, 1 silver Gupta, 1 silver Guddaha, and 1 mixed Portuguese coin. They all belong to well-known types, and detailed notices of them will be found in the Society's Proceedings.

Building.

The expenditure on the building during the year was Rs. 40-8-0. This was spent in the stoppage of leaks.

Office of Secretaries.

Mr. C. R. Wilson took charge of the duties of Philological Secretary and Editor of the Journal, Part I, in January, from Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle who was engaged with the publication of the Bower Manuscript—Dr. Hoernle, retaining the numismatic work.

Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh carried on the duties of Natural History Secretary and Editor of the Journal, Part II, during the year except for three months, from July to September, when he left for Europe on leave, and Dr. D. Prain took charge of the work during his absence.

The Hon'ble H. H. Risley was appointed Anthropological Secretary and Editor of the Journal, Part III, in August last.

Dr. W. King carried on the duties of Treasurer during the year except for three months, from the middle of June to the middle of September, when he left for Europe on furlough, and Colonel J. Waterhouse undertook the work during his absence.

Mr. C. Little carried on the duties of General Secretary and Editor of the Proceedings during the year, except for three months, from May to July when he was absent on leave, and Mr. Wilson took charge of the work in addition to his duties as Philological Secretary to the Society.

Mr. J. H. Elliott continued Assistant Secretary and Librarian throughout the year.

Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee was appointed Assistant Librarian in September *vice* Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee resigned.

Babu Nani Lal Mannu was appointed copyist in May last.

There were no other changes in the office establishment.

Bibliotheca Indica.

Twelve fasciculi were published during the year, of which one was in Arabic-Persian, ten in Sanskrit, and one in the Tibetan Series. They belong to eleven different works, of which one is in Arabic-Persian, one in Tibetan, and the rest in Sanskrit. There were no new publications during the year. Two only in the Sanskrit Series were completed, namely, the Brihad-Devata, and the English translation of Aniruddha's Commentary.

In the Annual Report for 1891 it was estimated that 24 fasciculi would be published ; the actual out-turn has been less by twelve. Only those works were allowed to be proceeded with which had the prospect of being completed in a short time. The Philological Secretary exercised complete control over the publication of these works. The Press was ordered not to undertake a fresh fasciculus without his orders.

The expenditure out of the Oriental Publication Fund during the year was Rs. 12,675 which includes printing charges for 26, and editing charges for 25 fasciculi, giving the average as Rs. 497 for each fasciculus. By publishing only 12 fasciculi during the year debts to the extent of the cost of publishing about 14 fasciculi have been paid off.

The following is a descriptive list of the publications issued during 1892 :—

A. ARABIC-PERSIAN SERIES.

1. *Ain-i-Akbari*, a well-known work in Persian. It is something like an Imperial Gazetteer compiled by Abul-Fuzl, one of the most learned men in Akbar's Court, under Akbar's special order. Translated by Col. H. S. Jarrett, No. 818 Vol. III. Fasc. I.

B. SANSKRIT SERIES.

1. *Bṛihad-devatā* or the Index of Gods in the *Rigvedas*, is a very ancient work attributed to Śaunaka, the preceptor of *Āśvalāyana*. Edited by the Late Rājā Rājendralāla Mitra who added the *Arshānukramaṇi*, the *Chhandonukramaṇi*, and the *Anuvākānukramaṇi* in the form of appendices to the work. The last 21 pages had not the benefit of revision by the Rājā ; No. 819 Fasc. IV. This brings the work with its appendices to a close.

2. *Madana-pārijāta*, compiled under the patronage of Madanapāla, a Rājā of Kāshthā or Kachchā near Delhi, during the fourteenth century by Viśeśvara Bhatta. Edited by Paṇḍit Madhusūdana Smritiratna, Professor of Hindu Law, Sanskrit College, Calcutta. Advanced by one Fasciculus, No. 816 Fasc. X.

Bṛihad-dharma-purāṇa showing the latest phase of Paurāṇic development in India, edited by Paṇḍit Haraprasād Śāstrī, has advanced by one fasciculus only, No. 822 Fasc. III.

Chaturvarga Chintāmaṇi by Hemādri the oldest *Smṛiti* compilation of which the date has been ascertained to be 1246 A. D. has advanced by one Fasciculus only under the joint editorship of Paṇḍits Jogesvara Smritiratna and Kāmākyaśāsth Tarkavāgīśa, No. 823 Vol. III. Part II. Fasc. X.

Taittirīya Samhitā or the Samhitā of the Black-Jajurveda, has advanced by only one Fasciculus under the editorship of Mahāmahopādhyāya Mahesa Chundra Nyāyaratna, C. I. E., No. 820 Fasc. XXXVI.

Śrauta Sūtra of Samkhāyana is being edited by Professor Dr. Alfred Hillebrandt of Breslau in Germany. The text with all the various indices has been published in the first volume. The second volume which contains the commentary on the text by Anārtiya, the son of Baradarāja, comes to a close in No. 817 in Fasciculus IV published during the year. It contains the commentary to the end of the eighth chapter of the text. The third volume will commence with that on the ninth chapter.

Parāsara Smṛiti one of the twenty Institutes of Hindu Law of undoubted authority, with the commentary of Mādhavāchāryya has advanced by two Fasciculi, Nos. 814, 821 Vol. II, Fasc. VI. and Vol. III Fasc. IV. Vol. II treats of *Vyavahāra* and Vol. III of *Prāyaschitta*. Volume second comes to an end with the sixth fasciculus. The edition is in the charge of Mahāmahopādhyāya Chandrakānta Tarkālankāra.

Aniruddha's Commentary on the Sāmkhya aphorisms, edited by Professor Dr. Garbe of Königsburg, comes to a close with the third Fasciculus No. 825. The learned doctor has given in these three Fasciculi a complete English translation of the text of the aphorisms, of Aniruddha's Commentary on these and of such portions of Vedāntī Mahādevas Commentary as are not taken from Vijnānabhikṣu's work. In the preface the doctor shows the relation in which the Samkhya system stands to Buddhism.

Tulsi Sātsāi containing seven hundred verses with double meaning, has advanced by one Fasciculus only under the editorship of Paṇḍit Vihārīlāl Dube of the Patna College, No. 824 Fasc. IV.

C. TIBETAN SERIES.

Pag Sam Thi Sin is a prose abstract in modern Tibetan of the Avadāna Kalpalatā by Kshemendra, a great Sanskrit Poet of Kāśmīr in the 10th century. It has advanced by one Fasciculus only, No. 815 Fasc. III, under the editorship of Babu Saratchandra Das.

List of all Societies, Institutions, &c., to which the Publications of the Asiatic Society have been sent during the year, or from which publications have been received.

* Societies, &c., which have received the Asiatic Society's publications, and have sent their publications in return.

† Societies, &c., which have received the Asiatic Society's publications, but have sent none in return.

§ Societies, &c., whose publications have been received, but to which nothing has been sent in return.

* Allahabad :—Editor, Pioneer.

† Amsterdam :—Royal Zoological Society.

* ——— :—Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen.

† Angers :—Société d' Etudes Scientifiques d' Angers.

* Baltimore :—Johns Hopkins University.

† Batavia :—Society of Arts and Sciences.

* ——— :—Kon Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch-Indië.

* Berlin :—Gesellschaft Naturforschende Freunde zu Berlin.

* ——— :—Royal Academy of Sciences.

§ ——— :—Entomologische Verein.

† Berne :—Société Suisse d' Entomologie.

* Bombay :—Anthropological Society.

† ——— :—Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.

† ——— :—Editor, Indian Antiquary.

† ——— :—Editor, Times of India.

* ——— :—Natural History Society.

* Bordeaux :—L' Académie Nationale des Sciences, Belles-Lettres et Arts.

* ——— :—Société Linnéenne.

* Boston :—Natural History Society.

§ ——— :—American Philological Associations.

† Brisbane :—Royal Geographical Society of Australasia, Queensland Branch.

† Brookville :—Society of Natural History.

† Brunswick :—Verein für Naturwissenschaft.

* Brussels :—L' Académie Royale des Sciences.

† ——— :—Musée Royal d' Histoire Naturelle de Belgique.

† ——— :—Société Entomologique de Belgique.

* ——— :—Société Royale Malacologique de Belgique.

* Buda Pest :—Royal Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

* Buenos Ayres :—National Museum.

† ——— :—Academia Nacional de Ciencias de la Republica Argentina.

† Caen :—Société de Linnéenne de Normandie.

- * Calcutta :—Agri-Horticultural Society of India.
- * ————— :—Geological Survey of India.
- * ————— :—Editor, Englishman.
- * ————— :—Editor, Indian Daily News.
- † ————— :—Editor, Indian Engineer.
- § ————— :—Editor, Indian Engineering.
- * ————— :—Editor, Indian Mirror.
- * ————— :—Indian Museum.
- † ————— :—Mahabodhi Society.
- † ————— :—Mahommedan Literary Society.
- § ————— :—Photographic Society of India.
- * ————— ;—Survey of India.
- * ————— :—Tuttobodhini Shova.
- † ————— :—University Library.
- * Cambridge :—University Library.
- † Cassel :—Der Verein für Naturkunde.
- * Cherbourg :—Société Nationale des Sciences Naturelles.
- * Christiana :—University Library.
- * Colombo :—Ceylon Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
- * Copenhagen :—La Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord.
- † Cuttack :—Cuttack Library.
- † Danzig :—Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
- * Dehra Dun :—Great Trigonometrical Survey.
- § Dorpat :—Naturforscher-Gesellschaft der Universität.
- * Dresden :—Entomologischen Vereins "Iris."
- † ————— :—Königlichen Zoologischen und Anthropologisch-Ethnographischen Museums zu Dresden.
- * Dublin :—Royal Dublin Society.
- * ————— :—Royal Irish Academy.
- † Edinburgh :—Royal Society.
- † ————— :—Scottish Geographical Society.
- * Florence :—Società Italiana di Anthropologia, Etnologia e Piscologia Comparata.
- * ————— :—Società Africana d' Italia.
- * Frankfurt :—Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft.
- * ————— :—Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins des Regierungsbezirks
- † Geneva :—Société de Physique et d' Histoire Naturelle.
- † Genoa :—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale.
- * Giessen :—Oberhessische Gesellschaft für Natur und Heilkunde.
- * Graz :—Naturwissenschaftlicher Verein für Styria.
- § Hague :—Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlansch-Indië.

- * **Hamburgh** :—Naturhistorisches Museum zu Hamburgh.
- † ——— :—Naturwissenschaftlichen Verein.
- † **Halifax** :—Nova Scotian Institute of Science.
- † **Halle** :—Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft.
- * ——— :—Kaiserlichen Leopoldinisch-Carlinische Akademie.
- * **Hamilton (Canada)** :—Hamilton Association.
- * **Havre** :—Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre.
- † **Helsingfors** :—Societas pro Flora es Faunna Fennica.
- * ——— :—Société des Sciences de Finlande.
- § **Ithaca (U. S. A.)** ;—Cornell University.
- † **Irkutsk** :—La Société Impériale Russe de Géographie.
- § **Jassy** :—Societăți Stîntifice Literare.
- † **Kiev** :—Société des Naturalistes.
- * **Königsberg** :—Die physikalische-Oekonomische Gesellschaft.
- † **Lahore** :—Editor, Civil and Military Gazette.
- † ——— :—Agricultural Society.
- § **Leipzig** :—Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft.
- † **Leyden** :—Royal Herbarium.
- * **Liège** :—Société Géologique de Belgique.
- * ——— :—Société des Sciences.
- * **Liverpool** :—Literary and Philosophical Society.
- * **London** :—Anthropological Institute.
- * ——— :—Editor, Academy.
- * ——— :—Editor, Athenæum.
- † ——— :—British Museum.
- * ——— :—Geological Society.
- * ——— :—Institution of Civil Engineers.
- * ——— :—Institution of Electrical Engineers.
- * **London** :—Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
- * ——— :—Editor, Nature.
- * ——— :—Linnean Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.
- * ——— :—Royal Astronomical Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Geographical Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Institution of Great Britain.
- * ——— :—Royal Microscopical Society.
- * ——— :—Royal Society.
- * ——— :—Statistical Society.
- * ——— :—Zoological Society.
- † **Lyons** :—La Société d' Agriculture, d' Historie Naturelle et des Arts Utiles.
- † ——— :—Muséum d' Histoire Naturelle.

- * Lyons:—La Société d' Anthropologie.
- † Madras:—Literary Society.
- * ———:—Government Central Museum.
- † Melbourne:—Royal Society of Victoria.
- * Manchester:—Literary and Philosophical Society.
- * Mendon, Ill:—Editor, American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal.
- * Mexico:—Sociedad Cientifica "Antonio Alzate."
- † Minnesota:—Academy of Natural Sciences.
- * Moscow:—Société Imperiale des Naturalistes.
- * Munich:—K. Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- * Nantes:—Société des Sciences Naturelles de L' ouest de la France.
- * Naples:—Società Africana d' Italia.
- † New Haven:—Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- † Newport (R. I.):—Natural History Society.
- * New York:—American Museum of Natural History.
- * Ottawa:—Geological and Natural History Survey of the Dominion of Canada.
- † Oxford:—Bodleian Library.
- † ———:—Indian Institute.
- * Paris:—Société de Géographie.
- * ———:—Société d' Anthropologie.
- * ———:—Société Asiatique.
- * ———:—The Editor, Revue Géographique.
- * ———:—Musée Guimet.
- † ———:—National Library.
- * ———:—Société Zoologique.
- † ———:—Société Académique Indo-Chinoise.
- * ———:—Museum d' Historie Naturelle.
- * Philadelphia:—Academy of Natural Sciences.
- † ———:—American Philosophical Society.
- * ———:—Journal of Comparative Medicine and Surgery.
- * Pisa:—Société Toscana di Scienze Naturali.
- § Prague:—K. K. Sternwarte.
- § Rio de Janeiro:—Museu Nacional.
- § ———:—Imperial Observatorio.
- § Rome:—Société degli Spettroscopisti Italiani.
- § Roorkee:—Editor, Indian Forester.
- * St. Petersburg:—Comité Géologique.
- † ———:—Imperial Library.
- * ———:—Russian Geographical Society.
- * ———:—Académie Impériale des Sciences.
- * ———:—Jardin Impériale de Botanique.

- * San Francisco :—Californian Academy of Arts and Sciences.
 - * Santiago :—Deutsche Wissenschaftliche Vereines.
 - § Schaffhausen :—Swiss Entomological Society.
 - † Shanghai :—China Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.
 - † Simla :—United Service Institution of India.
 - † Stettin :—Entomological Society.
 - * Stockholm :—Entomologische Tidskrift.
 - † ——— :—Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.
 - * Sydney :—Royal Society of New South Wales.
 - * ——— :—Linnean Society of New South Wales.
 - * Taiping :—Government of Perak.
 - * Toronto :—Canadian Institute.
 - * Tokyo :—Imperial University of Japan.
 - * ——— :—Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur-und Völkerkunde Ostasiens.
 - * Trieste :—Società Adriatica di Scienze Naturali.
 - † ——— :—Museo Civico di Storia Naturale.
 - * Turin :—Reale Accademia delle Scienze.
 - † Ulwar :—Ulwar Library.
 - * Vienna :—Anthropologische Gesellschaft.
 - * ——— :—K. K. Akademie der Wissenschaften.
 - * ——— :—K. K. Geologische Reichsanstalt.
 - * ——— :—K. K. Naturhistorische Hofmuseums.
 - * ——— :—K. K. Zoologisch-Botanische Gesellschaft.
 - † ——— :—Ornithologische Verein.
 - † Washington :—Commissioners of the Department of Agriculture.
 - * ——— :—Smithsonian Institution.
 - * ——— :—United States Geological Survey.
 - * ——— :—United States National Museum.
 - * Wellington :—New Zealand Institute.
 - * ——— :—Polynesian Society.
 - † Wisconsin :—Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters.
 - * Württemberg :—Natural History Society.
 - * Yokohama :—Asiatic Society.
 - * Zagreb :—Archæological Society.
 - * Zurich :—Naturforschenden Gesellschaft.
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ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL DURING 1892.

January 28th, Ordinary Meeting.

The Secretary, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London, was informed in reply to an application asking for the Society's Journal, Part I, from 1886 to 1890, that in June 1886, when the exchange list of Societies was revised by the late Mr. E. T. Atkinson, then President of the Society, the Institution was placed on the list to receive Journal, Part II, and Proceedings only ; and not Journal, Part I, as it related to Philology, Antiquities, &c.

An offer from the Editor of the "Caucacus," Tiflis, in Russia, for an exchange of publications with the Society was declined.

Read a letter from Dr. Hoernle enclosing a memo from Pandit Satyvrata Samasrami with the following request :—

1st. To edit the Aitareya Brahman, a vedic work for the Bibliotheca Indica.

2nd. To be made an Honorary Member of the Society.

3rd. To receive, free, copies of Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts.

It was resolved as follows :—

1st. Regret that no fresh engagements can be undertaken at present.

2nd. Propose at the next meeting, stating that he is one of the most distinguished vedic scholar in India, and who has edited a number of works for the Bibliotheca Indica.

3rd. The Secretary might take the necessary action with the view of complying with the request.

On an enquiry from the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, Mr. E. C. Cotes was appointed to vote for Ward No. 16 on behalf of the Society.

The appointments of Pandit Rakhal Chandra Kavyatirtha as a temporary additional travelling Pandit on Rs. 30, and Pandit Binod Behary Kavyatirtha as the second Pandit, permanently, in the place of Babu Upendra Lala Mitra, from the 1st December 1891, were recorded.

An explanation from Pandit Ram Nath Tarkartna, showing the work done in search for Sanskrit Manuscripts for two and a half years was accepted. The Pandit was allowed an increment of Rs. 10 per month from 1st January 1892.

A letter from the Superintendent of Stationery informing that instructions have been received from the Home Secretary that the order directing the transmission of the forty copies of each of the Society's publications was a standing one and that the supply of the publications may be continued as usual, was recorded.

The death of Sir G. B. Airy, an Honorary Member of the Society, was ordered to be announced at the General Meeting.

With reference to Council order, dated 18th December 1890, to

revert to the practice of electing Honorary Auditors to audit the Society's accounts, it was resolved that the carrying out of the new rule be postponed for the present, and that paid auditors be appointed as usual for the accounts of 1891.

The report showing the progress made in the search for Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, since 25th September 1888, was ordered to be forwarded to Government.

February 25th, Ordinary Meeting.

On the recommendation of the Natural History Secretary an exchange of publications for the Society's Journal, Part II, and Proceedings, with the Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zurich, was sanctioned.

March 31st, Ordinary Meeting.

Pandit Ram Nath Tarkaratna was informed in reply to an application for gratis copies of the Bibliotheca Indica, that his request cannot be granted.

With reference to Babu Sarat Chandra Das' request to revive the question regarding the purchase by Government of the Tangyar collection of 225 volumes, he was asked for further information with the view of applying to Government for the purchase money.

The Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute, was informed in reply to an application for free copies of future publications of the Society, and such of the publications that can be spared; that the rules of the Society do not permit the request being granted.

On the recommendation of the Philological Secretary, the remuneration to Babu Sarat Chandra Das for editing the text of the "Avadana Kulpalata" at Re. 1-8-0 per page, was accepted.

The accounts of the Society for 1891 audited by Messrs Meugens and King, were recorded.

April 28th, Ordinary Meeting.

The Chief Librarian of the Giessen University was supplied with certain works of the Bibliotheca Indica asked for.

A letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal conveying the approval of the Government of India to the name of Pandit Satyavrata Samasrami being included in the list of persons to whom Catalogues of Notices of Sanskrit Manuscripts are sent, was recorded.

In consequence of the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir A. W. Croft as President of the Society, the Secretary was requested to write to the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, asking him if he would be willing to accept the office of President.

On the recommendation of the Philological Committee, a copy of

a Persian Manuscript entitled "Dastan-i-Mesih," price Rs. 25 was ordered to be purchased for the Oriental Library.

Read an application from Mr. J. H. Elliott, the Assistant Secretary, asking to be allowed to draw the sanctioned yearly bonus of Rs. 150 from the Sanskrit Manuscript Fund. It was resolved that the amount be paid, and that the Member of the Council in charge of Sanskrit Manuscript submit a report as to the circumstances under which this grant was first sanctioned.

May 26th, Ordinary Meeting.

On an enquiry from Pandit Satyavrata Samasrami whether the copyright of the Commentary of "Nirukta," and the dissertation headed Niruktalochanam, which were his production belong to the Society or to the public, or to himself, he was informed that the Society has no objection to his making use of any original matter written by him in his edition of the "Nirukta."

An offer from Pandit Vaman Shastri forwarding specimen pages of an ancient Sanskrit work entitled "Gautama Dharma Sutra," and requesting permission to publish it in the Bibliotheca Indica, was referred to the Philological Committee.

An offer from Bahadur Shah forwarding two Persian Manuscripts entitled "Zeech Ulugh Baigs" and "Usool Ushtar Washure" for sale, price Rs. 100 and Rs. 30 respectively, was referred to the Philological Committee.

The report of the Philological Committee, to the effect that the Members were not in favor of the purchase of the Persian Manuscript entitled "Horoscope of Emperor Shah Jehan," was accepted.

On an application from Babu Deno Nath Banerjee, Collecting Sircar to the Society, praying for a pension, the Council accepted the Finance Committee's recommendation that for the year 1892, the interest on the servants' pension fund be granted to him, and the balance from current revenue, making up the amount to Rs. 8 per mensem from the 1st May 1892.

The acceptance of the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, of the Presidentship was ordered to be reported at the next General Meeting.

In consequence of the resignation of the Hon'ble Sir A. W. Croft as a Trustee for the Indian Museum on behalf of the Society, the Hon'ble Dr. Mahendralal Sircar, was appointed to fill the vacant place.

The following Office arrangements were confirmed :—

1. Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee to Officiate as Assistant Librarian on Rs. 40 per mensem, on probation.

2. Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee to be temporary clerk for Cataloguing the Library books from 1886 to 1890 on Rs. 30 per mensem for six months.

3. Babu Nani Lal Manna to officiate as copyist on Rs. 10 per mensem for six months.

June 30th, Ordinary Meeting.

Mr. G. A. Grierson was allowed permission to attend the meeting of the Council on the 30th June 1892 to bring forward, in person, the question of the abolition of the India Office Library. It was decided that the two Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Wood-Mason and Pedler, jointly draw up a representation to the Government of India against the proposal to abolish and disperse the valuable library now located in the India Office, and that this be signed by the Members of the Council and of the different Committees; also that a copy of this representation be sent unofficially to the President of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

A circular letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Royal Society of New South Wales, offering medals, &c., for the best communication containing the result of original research or observation on certain subjects, was ordered to be read at the next meeting.

On an enquiry from the Secretary, Society of Geography, Lisbon, he was informed that the Society cannot depute a representation at the 10th International Congress of Orientalists at Lisbon on the 9th September 1892.

The Appointment of Dr. D. Prain to act as the Natural History Secretary in the place of Dr. Walsh, leaving India on leave for three months, was approved.

An exchange of publications for the Society's Journal, Part II, with the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, was sanctioned.

In reply to a letter from Dr. E. Windisch on behalf of the Royal Saxon Society, the Society's Journal, Parts I and II and the Proceedings were offered in exchange.

Read a letter from Professor R. Pischel, recommending bookseller Otto Harrassowitz of Leipzig as Agent for the Society. It was resolved to find out what had been done in previous cases with a view to a report at next meeting.

Mr. G. W. Forrest was informed in reply to his letter, asking the Society to cancel their letter to the French Consulate for copies of some valuable maps of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Forts deposited in the Archives of Pondicherry, that should the request of the Society for copies of these plans lead to any difficulty in the supply of

a copy to Mr. Forrest and the Society, the Society will then withdraw its application and avail itself of Mr. Forrest's offer of copies. Meanwhile the Society awaits the answer of the Government of Pondicherry.

On the report of the Philological Secretary as to the circumstances under which the yearly bonus of Rs. 150 from the Sanskrit Manuscript Fund is allowed to Mr. J. H. Elliott, the Assistant Secretary of the Society, it was ordered that the allowance of Rs. 150 be continued having been sanctioned by the Government of India.

An exchange of publications for the Society's Journal, Part I, with the Polynesian Society, was sanctioned.

The question of appointing a Member of Council as Honorary Librarian to the Society, was referred to the Library Committee.

July 29th, Ordinary Meeting.

It was agreed at the request of Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, bookseller, Leipzig, to establish a depôt for the publications of the Bibliotheca Indica, and the Society's publications in Leipzig and to entrust the work to his management.

In reply to a letter from the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir G. Birdwood was informed that Sir Alfred Croft had been asked to represent the Society at the Oriental Congress in London in 1892.

The request of Pandit Satyavrata Samasrami (an Associate Member) to be allowed to borrow books from the Library, was sanctioned.

A letter from the Consul General for France covering copy of a letter from the Government of Pondicherry, expressing their willingness to supply copies of some valuable maps of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras Forts deposited in the Archives of Pondicherry, was acknowledged with thanks.

Pandit Vaman Shastri was informed in reply to a letter requesting permission to sanction the publication of an ancient Sanskrit work entitled "Gautama Dharma Sutra" for the Bibliotheca Indica, that the present condition of the Oriental Publication Fund makes it impossible to agree to the request.

The recommendation of the Finance Committee to spend Rs. 1,000 on Almirahs for the English Library was agreed to.

August 25th, Ordinary Meeting.

An exchange of publications with the Oriental Siberian Section of the Russian Imperial Geographical Society was sanctioned.

On a resolution of the Monthly General Meeting that a third section of the Society's Journal dealing with Anthropology, Ethnography and Folklore be added to the Society, it was resolved to enter into negotia-

tion with the Government of Bengal for a grant in connection therewith.

In consequence of the resignation of Dr. D. D. Cunningham of his seat on the Council, the Hon'ble H. H. Risley was appointed to fill the vacant place. The Hon'ble H. H. Risley was also appointed Ethnographical Secretary to the Society.

The appointments of Pandit Benod Behary Kavyatirtha at Rs. 30 in the place of Pandit Ram Nath Tarkaratna and Pandit Kunja Behary Kavyatirtha in the place of Benod Behary Kavyatirtha at Rs. 20 from the 1st of August 1892, were confirmed.

September 22nd, Ordinary Meeting.

A letter from Sir Alfred Croft, expressing great regret at being unable to represent the Society at the forthcoming congress of Orientalists at London, was recorded.

The nomination of Mr. P. J. Brühl, as an Associate Member of the Society was ordered to be announced at the next Monthly General Meeting.

The appointment of Babu Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee to act as the Assistant Librarian to the Society in the place of Babu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, resigned, was confirmed.

October 27th, Ordinary Meeting.

Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, bookseller, Leipzig, was informed in reply to a letter suggesting sundry proposals, that his name will be printed in the Society's publications as Agent; and all conditions agreed to. Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., were informed accordingly.

It was resolved to thank the Government of Bengal for the Grant of Rs. 2,000 a year for the third section of the Society's Journal, dealing with Anthropology, Ethnography and Folklore.

December 1st, Ordinary Meeting.

Read a letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bengal covering copy of a letter from the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, intimating that Sir Charles Elliott has offered to vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments under Act VI of 1890, a sum of Rs. 5,000 with the object of creating an endowment for the encouragement of original research in Physical Science in Bengal, and has suggested that under section 5 of the Act, the President of the Society be appointed one of the trustees to administer the property. It was resolved that the Council authorises the President to act as a Trustee, and agrees to the prize being awarded at the Annual General Meeting. Report at the next General Meeting.

Read a letter from the Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, covering copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, intimating that no proposal for the transfer of the Oriental Manuscripts and works now in the Library of the India Office, to the custody of the British Museum, has been brought to notice, but should such a proposal be hereafter submitted, the representations of the Asiatic Society will receive due consideration. It was ordered to be read at the next General Meeting and published in the Proceedings.

A letter from Babu Govinda Das, suggesting certain rules as regards editing the *Bibliotheca Indica* was ordered to be circulated to the Philological Committee.

On an estimate of Messrs. Mackintosh Burn & Co., for Rs. 6,617-13-0 for the necessary repairs to the Society's Buildings, it was resolved that Colonel Waterhouse, Mr. Pedler and the Honorary Secretary form a Sub-Committee to make the necessary arrangements.

The proposal of the Hon'ble H. H. Risley to take with him to Ceylon an Anthropological Assistant at a cost of Rs. 200 was sanctioned.

December 29th, Ordinary Meeting.

On the recommendation of the Natural History Secretary an exchange of publications for the Society's Journal, Part II, from 1891, with the Société des Sciences Naturelles de l'ouest de la France, was agreed to.

The copy of the Proceedings of the Joint Committee of the Native Members of the Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal and of the Trustees of the Indian Museum, regarding the removal to Calcutta of the Navagraha Stone at Konarak, submitted by Pandit Hara Prasad Shastri, was recorded.

An estimate from Messrs. J. B. Norton and Sons, Calcutta, for the necessary gas fittings to the Society's rooms at a total cost of Rs. 426-6-0 was referred to the Sub-Committee for necessary action.

Another estimate from Messrs. Mackintosh Burn & Co., for Rs. 3,794-10-0 exclusive of the cost of beams, burgahs or any other work which may be found necessary during the progress of the repairs was referred to the Sub-Committee for necessary action.

Report.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Scrutineers reported the result of the election of Office-Bearers and Members of Council to be as follows :—

President :

The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.

Vice--Presidents.

J. Wood-Mason, Esq.
 A. Pedler, Esq., F. R. S.
 C. J. Lyall, Esq., B. A., C. I. E.

Secretaries and Treasurer.

G. A. Grierson, Esq., C. S.
 Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh.
 The Hon. H. H. Risley, C. I. E.
 C. R. Wilson, Esq., M. A.
 Pandit Haraprasád Shástri, M. A.
 Dr. W. King, B. A.

Other Members of Council.

Bábu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha, B. A.
 L. de Nicéville, Esq., F. E. S.
 Colonel H. S. Jarrett.
 The Hon. Dr. Mahendralal Sarkar., C. I. E.
 E. C. Cotes, Esq.
 The Hon. Justice Amir Ali, C. I. E.
 Colonel J. Waterhouse, B. S. C.
 Mahámahopadhyaya Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna, C. I. E.
 Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.

The meeting was then resolved into the Ordinary Monthly General Meeting.

Dr. Will. King, B. A., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

One Hundred and Nineteen presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

A. A. Casperez, Esq.
 P. Nolan, Esq., C. S.
 Bábu Sarat Chandra Lahari.
 The Rev. A. Bodding.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :—

Bábu Bhupendra Náth Vasu, Solicitor, Calcutta, proposed by Bábu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha, seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Maharaja Kumara Sirdar Bharat Singh, C. S., District Judge, Mirzapur, N. W. P., proposed by Bábu Pratápa Chandra Ghosha, seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Dr. Paul Deussen, Professor, University of Kiel, proposed by Mahamahopadhyaya Mahesa Chandra Nyayaratna, seconded by Bábu Nilmoney Mukherji.

C. R. Marriott, Esq., B. C. S., proposed by T. H. Holland, Esq., seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :—

W. H. Jobbins, Esq.

J. S. Gamble, Esq.

The SECRETARY reported the death of the following members :—

Lieutenant General George Byres Mainwaring.

Pundit Haridas Shastri, M. A.

The following papers were read :—

1. *Note on flaked and chipped stones from Kon in the Mirzapur District.*—By DR. W. KING, Director, Geological Survey of India.

The parcel of stones which I treat of this evening, was sent up to the Society by Mr. W. Crooke, C. S., of Mirzapur, who writes that he found the scraps in a ravine near the town of Kon, south of the Sone river. He states that Mr. J. Cockburn found some of a similar nature a few years ago, and that that gentleman believes them to be palæolithic stone implements. Mr. Crooke refers to them as flint, but they are, more properly speaking, chert or silicified argillaceous rock.

These scraps or fragments of stone have, at first sight, the appearance of being a collection of very ordinary bits of chert, such as may be picked up in any field where the rock of the country is of this kind; but a few of them show undoubted evidence of having been chipped by human hands with an intent to produce something in the shape of an implement for cutting or scraping purposes, while most of them show, at least, indications of having had portions or flakes knocked off them by other forces than any we know of in the domain of natural wear and tear; in other words, they show that man must have been tapping or pressing off flakes or longish chips of convenient form for implements, such as arrow heads, small knives, or scrapers, which he appears to have used in an early period of his history.

The essential feature about the kind of stone of which these fragments consist, and indeed of nearly all the stone which early men

elect for this object, is the property of breaking with what is called a conchoidal fracture, which they, however, learned to adapt to their own ends: and it is in the resultant facets produced by their manipulation that we recognize a remarkable variation from the chips and flaked surfaces produced by natural blows or splittings-off by water or weather. Under the latter conditions the conchoidal surfaces are generally more roundly ovoid, and more regular in shape, while they have more of a family likeness on each fragment of stone: and that peculiar bulbous protuberance, continued sometimes into a re-entrant concave hollow which has been found to characterize surfaces produced by artificial fracture, is scarcely ever seen with any distinctness in natural stones. On the other hand, artificial flaking is productive of long or short chips, as convenience or the quality of the stone permits; and a bulb of percussion is very often present on the flake, or its complement, and well marked.

Some of these specimens show this bulb of percussion very clearly, and the complements of the flakes, which have evidently been knocked off some of the larger fragments, have their axes in different and sometimes opposite directions.

A further feature in some of these flakes, is a sort of supplementary smaller chipping along some of the edges of the larger flaked surfaces, giving a kind of saw-like edge, which is a common feature in some manifest arrow heads and other prehistoric weapons. It is notable that in these specimens the secondary small chipping is as old as the larger flaking, whereas, such newer fracturing as there is, is quite clearly new and unweathered; while this is, as it were, aimless in its regularity.

I am unfortunately unable to specify any particular fragment in the lot as being certainly an implement, though there are one or two which might be considered very rude attempts at small hatchets or scrapers; so that the lot is not of value except as indicative of human manufacture, which perhaps hardly requires further corroboration, since better samples of such manufacture have already been found in the same neighbourhood. At best, we can only say from these specimens, that they are in part probably the refuse of palæolithic implement manufacture which seems to have been an industry, however small and scattered, in a district where the raw product occurs in tolerable abundance.

At the same time I have thought that the receipt of them, afforded an opportunity for illustrating a few of the peculiarities which are considered as characteristic of stones bearing traces of human handiwork; and that such illustration will help to keep up the spirit of enquiry after the traces of early man in India.

An inscription in the Tughrá character.—Communicated by HENRY BEVERIDGE, Esq., I. C. S.:—

THE PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited a rubbing of an inscription in the Tughrá character received from Mr. H. Beveridge, I. C. S. It was found in the *Masnad-i-aulyá* or shrine of the Apostles of Islám at Chuákhalí, in the district of Murshidábád. It is of value, as it seems to be the only evidence we have to prove that the reign of Saifu'd-dín Abu'l-muzaffar Fírúz Sháh (II) extended into 896 A. H. See *Journal*, Vol. XLII, Part I, p. 287. The following is the translation of the inscription:—

Verily God the Most High said, "Mosques belong unto Himself. Ascribe Godhead to none else." The Prophet—blessed be his memory—said, "Whoever erects a mosque in this world, for him God will raise up seventy palaces in Paradise." This mosque was erected—in the reign of Saifu'd-dunyáu'd-dín Abu'l-muzaffar Fírúz Sháh, the just, the munificent, may he be spared to reign long!—by his grand vazír. May God ever elevate him high! This engraving was done on the 2nd Muharram, 896 Hijra (Sunday, Nov. 15th, 1490, A. D., O. S.)

3. *Study of Sanskrit in Ceylon.*—By PANDIT HARIMOHAN VIDYÁ-BHÚSAN. Communicated by the PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

4. *A 16th Century Account of Indian Buddhist shrines by an Indian Buddhist Yogi, translated from the Tibetan.*—By L. A. WADDELL, M.B., M.R.A.S.

It is now becoming more clearly evident that although Buddhism was forcibly expelled from its primitive home in the Gangetic Valley by the wholesale massacre of its monks, and the destruction of its monasteries by the Muhammedan invaders at the end of the twelfth century of the Christian era, it still continued to linger for several centuries longer in the more remote parts of India—in the Dakhan, Central India, the Sub-Himalayan highlands, and in the more secluded parts of the Peninsula generally. In Orissa, it is specially stated by the great historian Lama Táránátha,¹ to have existed up till the middle of the fifteenth century A.D., and Táránátha's information in regard to the later history of Indian Buddhism was largely derived from the lips of the Indian Yogi Buddhagupta Nátha, a disciple of Tirthi Nátha who visited Tibet at the end of the 16th century.

The account of the Indian wanderings of Buddhagupta Natha is a well-known though rare book in Tibet, and its publication is usually attributed to Táránátha. As it indicates a survival of some living ves-

¹ VASSILIEF'S *Le Buddhismes*: La Coiume's transl. p.

tiges of Buddhism in India so late as the 16th century, and gives some descriptions of little known places, such as Udayāna, the Indian Potāla, &c., and suggestive groupings of names of places, contemporary kings and Yogis, and also some notes on the School of Gorakhnath, which are of interest, I here present an abstract of its contents.

From this it will be seen that while Tirthi Nátha and Buddhagupta Nátha are held by the Lamas to have been truly Indian Buddhists—and they certainly were born in India, and made their pilgrimages chiefly to Buddhist shrines—their form of religion was of the most highly Tantrik and Saiva type and scarcely recognizable as Buddhism, although it is practically, if not wholly, identical with the Buddhist Yoga in its latest development amongst the Northern Buddhists of Kashmir, Nepal and Tibet. These two Yogis indeed seem to belong to the same school as Gorakhnath or Gorakshanatha, noted leader of the *Kánpáta* or ear-slit Yogis, who is placed about the fourteenth,² or fifteenth³ century A.D., and usually considered a Buddhist Yogi. Like him these two Yogis possess the title *Nátha*, or leader, a special title of Yoga teachers and Saivic leaders. And Tārānátha's own religious name seems founded on the same model, and indicating his personal tendencies in the same direction. The date of the composition of this account is placed before the composition of Tārānátha's History of Indian Buddhism, i. e., some years anterior to 1608 A. D.

The reverend Buddha-gupta Nátha, the pupil of the reverend Tirthinátha, was born in the city of Indralinga near Rasmishvara on the seacoast of the Dakhan, the youngest of eight sons of a merchant named Krishna. While a lad, he became a follower of Tirthinátha on the latter's visit to his native town, and he was then given the religious name of Buddhanátha. He accompanied Tirthinátha during several years in the countries of Kachali, Kongkum, and Tvasuráti, during which time he was instructed by Tirthinátha in the principles of *yoga* philosophy. He was also taught by Dipanátha, a Brahman yogi, the following books, viz. *Grā-mdo-tsan-tra-pa*,⁴ *Deb-sbyor-gyi-bstan bchos*⁵ known as *dmar-ser-snyan-snagags*,⁶ *Alan-kara*, *Amarakekha*, &c.

The superior⁷ Tirthinátha ate nutritious food and had remarkably long hair and a beard. He went with his retinue to the Middle Country and stayed for a time at Bānaraśi. From thence he went to Bikrama,⁸ the forest of wealth, near Dili, where he began to obtain *bchin-len* upon which his hairs fell off.

The reverend master (Buddhagupta Natha) was empowered by the

² H. H. WILSON. *Asiatic Researches*, xvii, p. 190. ³ *Indian Antiquary*, vii, p. 299.

⁴ *rje-btsm.*

⁵ *Skt.*

⁶ *Skt.*

⁷ *Skt.*

⁸ *Bla-ma.*

ཀུན་ཀྱི་འཕྲིན་ལྗོངས་།

Superior (Tirthinātha) in Sanghyantaparama after the customs of Gôraksha⁶ and he also learned the means of obtaining 'those gods who have passed from this world.' He stayed for nine years,⁹ in Dili, Gôrakhatari,¹⁰ and Haridvara meditating on the *rlung-kyi-rnal-abyor*, and receiving advice from two yogis named Guruprahmanātha and Kridhnanātha, (from whom he learned that) Gôraksha had said that Mahābada and Svasibada are two theoretical treatises which show "one's knowledge." Pranaśimkha is known in Tibetan as Srog-lu-khur-ragyad and shows the states of the world and the body; while Pranatantra is known as Srog-gi-rgyud. Following Gôraksha were twelve orders of Yogis, viz., Nāthapanthi, Pawapanthi, Pakkhapanthi, Gopālapanthi, Pagalapanthi, Ayipanthi, Chalipanthi, Hetupanthi, Magalapanthi and Sattanāthapanthi. There is another order called Nādeśvari Jogi which still exists in the Buddhist system. And the superior Tirthinātha, Prāmanātha and Krishnanātha are of the Nādeśvari order.

The reverend (Buddhagupta) then six months in the country of Malawa obtaining the *bchud-len* of Nimba; and afterwards spent four months in each of the following places:—Siṅgaladvip, Jhamigiri and Jagatnatha,¹¹ from which latter place he went to Maru.

While staying at the great shrike in the city of Nagarathatha in the western country of Sindh he was seized with an almost mortal sickness, on recovery from which he always practised the meditation of *gdal-stong* and the physical exercises of swimming &c. From Nagarathatha he went for nine days through a robber-haunted desert to the shrine of the goddess Hingalachi. On his return he proceeded northwards to the cities of Molatana,¹² Kabhela,¹³ Khorasāna, Bajasāna, and Goshala, the inhabitants of which countries were Mongols, Turks, Savage Muhammadans¹⁴ and Persians.

Thence he went to the Western Uroyan country (the land of Padma sambhava or Urgyan Rimpoche the founder of Lamaism). In Sanskrit it is called Udayana. Odiyana, but it is better known by its Muhammadan name of Gajani.¹⁵ Here are some remains of the cave *grub-chhen-lta-wai-na gzah-chan*¹⁶ and of the palace of King Indrabhuddha the father of Prince Ti-med-Kun-'dan (Vessantāra of the Jātaka Tales). Then he visited the great shrines of Ilo Carpata (parvata). The chief place in Urgyan is Dhumasthira.¹⁷ He first went to the city of Duba, and thence proceeding

⁹ sGrub-thobs. ¹⁰ P Gorkha Tarai. ¹¹ P Vikramasila, a celebrated mediæval Tantrik Buddhist Monastery in the Gangetic Valley. ¹² = Puri in Orrissa.

¹³ = Multan.¹⁴ ? Kabul. ¹⁵ KLa-KLo literally 'Savages.' ¹⁶ 'Ghazni' of maps. ¹⁷ Skt.

eastwards for two days and south for four days, he reached the isolated town of Dhumadthira. It is for India a very small and narrow city resembling Ghāghā and had four gates. Although Ūrgyan is now under the Muhammadans there is still some observance of virtue by the inhabitants among whom are Yogis, Upasākas, Tirtankaras and Savage (Muhammadans). The female devotees were Khecharas (witches)¹⁸ who possessed the power of injuring people, working miracles, and changing their form. The place is bounded on the south, east and west by three lakes. By travelling between the south and east lake you reach Bhalagkha¹⁹ the country of the Savage Turks, where in a corner is an incarnation of Acharya Aśva.²⁰ named Mabśus-pa.²¹

Thence he went to Khachhe (Kāśmir) passing through several countries of the Upper Turks.²² He visited the Tirthaka shrines of Sardha, and Daradhad. Thence he proceeded to those Upper Turk countries bordering on Tibet, viz., Dharatabhota and Kaskara.²³ After which he returned to his master Tirthinaāth in Central India.

He then went southwards to visit a temple of Isvara named Bhiseśvara, and proceeding further south, reached Uśira where there was a celebrated temple of Vajra Bhairab (?) Thence he visited the temple of Hevajra erected by Padma Vajra. After which he went to the Tirthankara dwelling of Abhu (Mt. Abu). From Kadcharu, he went to Sobanātha or Isvara the country of Sorasta, and the self-created stone images there. He thence visited the countries in and around the Central Dakhan, viz. Marhatta, khanddes, Taṅgala, Bidranagara, Kartanaka, Trilinga, Tripala, Chinchā, Malajara, Charitra, Marwara, Koṅkunada, Janachambhara, Chandradura, Panchabhajar, Charamandal, Mermandal, Jalapandala, Talamandal, Rundmandal, Bhogamalyara, Kaliṅka, &c. From Koṅkuna he went through the ocean in a ship to Damidodvipa(?) called Samlornaso by the natives and the Muhammadans. In that Island the esoteric doctrine prospered exceedingly. They possessed the books named Phurbu. The ten *phro* tantras, Heruka tantra and Vajrapani. The clergy are numerous, but none observe the Vinaya. The monks wore black robes and many drank wine. During his stay in that island for one year, the chief priest died. Then he returned by way of Saṅkhadwip or the Conch-shell island, there was a shrine in the hill named Mangalasambhava,²⁴ In that island he saw visitors from the island of Gatjanāsa.

¹⁸ Literally 'sky-goers.' ¹⁹ ? Balk. ²⁰ rta-mehhoy. ²¹ In another place it is spelt Dhumasrira. ²² Skt.

²³ Stod-hor. ²⁴ ? Kasghar.

Thence he proceeded to the island of Palata, and thence to
Ceylon. Singaladvīpa where he remained for five years.

Singala religion prospered exceedingly. The clergy were rich and possessed of great comfort; quite in keeping with the saying :—*Jala muktitalu manika! Rane bane kunja gharighari padmañi nāri! Bhala deśa Singala!* "The waters are full of pearls, the earth of jewels. The forests teem with elephants, and the women are like lotus flowers. A truly blessed country is Ceylon!" Buddhanātha prayed for seven days at Buddhā's foot-print known as Sripāduka. In a retired corner of the country named Kardala Buddhanātha visited a cave which had formerly been occupied by Maśakaraśanti, the pupil of the great teacher Śāntipa when he visited Ceylon. Buddhanātha preached the religion to Rāheśingkhapan-darala and afterwards departed in a merchant ship to the small island of Ugaliṅga, and thence to the small island of Amuka which took thirty days to reach.

Thence proceeding southwards after four months they reached
Jamegiri and Jamegiri, where Buddhanātha stayed for
Nagarjuna. about a year. Here are many great stone-images of Buddha, and also the seat of Acharya Nagarjuna on his visit to this place. There are many temples where offerings are being largely made, and one of the temples was erected by Nagarjuna.

From this, going in a merchant ship for about one month's journey
Potala. he reached Potala 'the king of mountains.' This Potala is by some said to be the smaller one, but it seems really to be *the* Potala of the Buddhist texts. Here the pilgrim visited the following shrines, namely: 'the crystal cave of Basubhadra.'²⁵ Tāra, with the frowning brows²⁶ 'the golden.....'²⁷ cave of the Asuras,' Tāra the seng-ldeng-gi-nags²⁸ and the shrines of Brahma, Vishnu and Maha Isvara, and the temple of the hill. Around Mount Potala were a few scattered towns containing Buddhists, Muhammadans and Toitankaras. Most of the people worshipped 'Ponala Kala.'

From here he sailed northwards, and reached Javadvīpa,
Java, &c. where there were a great many classes of clergy. Without staying here he continued the voyage to another island in mid-ocean named Bandvīpa or

²⁵ rdo-rje-hjigs-byed. ²⁶ Hang-phagug-gi-ghug-pa.

²⁷ Hgro-lding-gi-ghing.

²⁸ bde-ldbyung.

'the forest island,' which had formerly been visited by Guru Padma Sambhava. Here amid hills is a square temple containing a self-created stone-image of Hevajra. Then sailing towards the north he returned to Ceylon and Kopkuna, in which latter place he saw the self-sprung image of Manjuśri called Gyannakaya.

Proceeding to Malyara southwards in a ship he reached the small country of Sambudha which
Tipperah, &c. adjoins Malyara. Here he heard the Vajrayāna for the King named.....⁸⁰ who was the uncle of the Yoguñ Dīnaganga. Thence he went to Bhaṅgala *via* Jaganātha and Triliṅga. Thence to Pundavarta-gavasadni from which in twenty days he reached the shrines of Kasraṅgaram and Devikota in the upper part of Tripura (Tipperah) where he remained in the monastery (?) formerly built by the great Siddhi Krishnakara⁸⁰ He also visited Haribhanja, Phukhrad and Palgru. In these countries the clergy and holy books were numerous and the religion prosperous. While there he heard a variety of esoteric teachings from the life of a great pundit named Dharma of the Haribhanja Chaitya believed to be a pupil of the great Siddhi¹—and also found a pandit *Upasika* named Hetagarbaghanna. He also learned here the original authorities of many of the Sūtras. Then he visited the Chaitya.⁸¹ And he saw the magic circles of Janakaya and Sidhanyakadaka.

From there he went in a merchant ship through the ocean called Padala and visited the island of Paigu
Pegu, and Moulmain, &c. (Pegu) where nutmegs and cloves grew and several other islands named Sādadvipa, Mahasiwarnabhumi, Suryadvipa, Chandradvipa, and Sarpadvipa. And in a small island in the Gangasagara formerly visited by Krishnacharinbala.⁸² and Bhuwa⁸³ he mediated one point of the Mahamudra for three months.

On returning to India proper Buddhanātha visited Triliṅga Bidyanagar, Karnadaka, (Karnatic) and Bhamdva. At the latter place he met the great Siddhi Sāntagupta.⁸⁴ Henceforth the pilgrim Buddhagupta known as Buddhagupta Nātha. He was especially empowered by the yogini Dinakara and the great guru Gambhiramati. And he had taken instructions from the Superiors (Skt. *Uttara*) Sudhigarbya, Gaṇṭapa, Betatikshana, Bhira-bandhu, and Ghaghapa, all of whom were followers of the aforesaid

⁸⁰ Nor-bzang. ⁸⁰ Khre-gnyer-chan-ma. ⁸¹ sGo-gser. ⁸² seng-ldeng gi-nags.

⁸³ hphrog-byed hod. ⁸⁴ gtsug-lag-khang.

great Siddhi Sānta Gupta. He then went to the Mahabodhi in the Middle Country and made a small house for meditation close to the north of the the Vajrasana. Afterwards he visited the eight great shrines and the Gridhakutigiri guha, and Prayaga. Forty-six years had now elapsed since his last meeting with Tirthinātha. Then he built an assembly house on Khagendri hill to which many yogis resorted, and he received royal patronage.

Afterwards he proceeded by Jagatīnātha to the country of Dhimigśvara near Chigaipura where he stayed at the temple of⁸⁵ erected by Kayamtha. Thence he went to Kāmaru (Kāmarupa), whence he went to Lhasa visiting bSam-yas enroute. At Lhasa he saw Lord Śakye Muni's image; and he prayed to the eleven-headed (Avalokita) and to Kasarpāsi, and then went on to gTsang (Western Tibet). At this time he knew the following works:—Kyevajra, Sambuddha, Buddha.....⁸⁶ Mahāmāya,⁸⁷⁸⁸ Taratānta, Sambhāramadala⁸⁹ kāla.⁹⁰⁴⁰ Vajrāsanamula,⁴¹ Kurnkulle, Mahākala and other tantras. After visiting several other parts of Tibet he left by skyid-grong to Nepal, where during two or three months he visited the chief shrines, and thence went to the country of Bhata also called Tsambrangna. After which he returned to Khagendra for about a month; and then proceeded by way of Bhaṅgala to Tripura and Devikota, in which last named place it is believed he died.

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⁸⁵ Nag-po-Spyod-pa. ⁸⁶ zhi-wai-zhabs. ⁸⁷ gzugs-brmgen gyi mekhod-rten.

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BOOKS PURCHASED.

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with the commentary of Sriman Madhavacharya edited by Pandit
Vasudeva Sastri Panasikara. 8vo. Poona, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR MARCH, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1893, at 9-15 P. M.

The HON'BLE SIR C. A. ELLIOTT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.,
President, in the Chair.

The following members were present :—

A. Casperez, Esq., E. C. Cotes, Esq., Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Babu Narsingh Dutt, The Most Rev. Dr. Paul Goethals, Moulvie Golam Sarwar, G. A. Grierson, Esq., Babu Rajani Kanta Gupta, Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, T. H. Holland, Esq., The Rev. H. B. Hyde, Dr. W. King, C. Little, Esq., J. Mann, Esq., R. D. Mehta, Esq., Babu Panchanan Mukerjee, T. R. Munro, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., J. D. Mimmo, Esq., Pandit Haraprasad Shastri, Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitor :—Thomas Miller, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Thirty-two presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

Babu Bhupendra Nath Vasu.
Maharajah Kumara Sirdar Bharat Singh, C. S.
Dr. Paul Deussen.
C. R. Marriott, Esq., C. S.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting:—

Raja Bhupendra Bahadur Sinha, Raja of Bijoypur, Mirzapur, N. W. P., proposed by Babu Pratapa Chandra Ghosha, seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Umes Chandra Batabyal, Esq., C. S., Joint Magistrate of Howrah, proposed by G. A. Grierson, Esq., seconded by Babu Narsingh Dutt.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society:—

A. Simson, Esq.

Raja Ram Narain Singh.

T. W. H. Hughes, Esq.

The Secretary reported the death of the following member:—

Henry F. Blanford, Esq., A. R. S. M., F. R. S., F. G. S.

Mr. Alex. Pedler, Vice-President, read a note on the death of Mr. Blanford:—

Mr. Blanford was born in London in 1834, and was 58 years old when he died. He was one of the students who entered the Royal School of mines at its commencement in 1851, and he had a distinguished career in that institution, taking the first Duke of Cornwall's scholarship. He subsequently studied at Freiburgh in Saxony, and in the year 1855 he came to Calcutta to take up an appointment in the Geological Survey of India. His connection with the Asiatic Society commenced soon after this, for he was elected a member in March, 1857. Mr. Blanford continued in the Geological Survey for about 6 years, and was engaged principally in investigating the geology of Southern India, and his most important work, while engaged in the Survey, was the examination of the cretaceous beds of the neighbourhood of Trichinopoly, and also separation of the Talchir strata, with their remarkable boulder bed, from the true coal-bearing or Damuda Rocks.

In 1862, owing mainly to ill-health, contracted during exposure incidental to geological surveying in India, he resigned his appointment, but when in England in the same year, he was offered an appointment in the Bengal Educational Department, and from 1862 to 1874 he was Professor of Physical Science at the Presidency College, Calcutta. Soon after his return to India, he became an active worker for the Society, and from 1863 to 1868 he acted as General Secretary to the Society, and it was during this period that he commenced the work by which his name will be best known. Mr. Blanford appears to have taken a keen interest in Meteorological matters from the time of his appointment to the Presidency College, and after the great Calcutta cyclone of 1864

he, in conjunction with Col. Gastrell, prepared an exhaustive account of the storm, which was published in 1866. About this time he was appointed one of a small committee of three gentlemen, which organized THE FIRST SYSTEM OF STORM WARNINGS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA, and made a commencement of the systematic study of Meteorology in Bengal, by establishing observatories and collecting Meteorological data. His services in this direction were shortly afterwards recognized by the Government of Bengal, who appointed him THE FIRST BENGAL METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER in 1867, in which appointment he continued to work until in 1875 he was appointed to organise the Meteorological Department for the whole of India, and received the first APPOINTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, and he continued in this post up till the date of his retirement in May, 1889. The advance of Meteorological work in India during recent years is the best proof of the value of Mr. Blanford's labours in organizing and directing the Meteorological Department, and it is not too much to say that by his original Meteorological investigations Mr. Blanford also earned a well-deserved EUROPEAN REPUTATION. During the whole of his career Mr. Blanford continued to take the greatest interest in the well-being of our Society, and he acted as Vice-President in 1882 and 1883, and again in 1885; while he was President of the Society in 1884. He was also elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in the year 1880.

His principal original communications have been naturally in connection with Meteorology, and one of his latest and most valuable out of many very valuable investigations which he published, was an admirable Monograph on "The Rainfall of India." His name will also be long remembered in connection with his work on cyclones, and their periodicity, and also from the fact that he found it possible to forecast the nature of the monsoon seasons in India, some months in advance. Even up to his last illness, Mr. Blanford was engaged in prosecuting original meteorological researches, and he had in the press at the date of his death a paper for the "Indian Meteorological Memoirs" called "The Diurnal variation of the atmosphere in India;" which, however, he did not live to finish.

His original communications to science were very numerous, and they are published, some by the Royal Society of London, a large number in the Asiatic Society's Journal and Proceedings, also a large number in the Indian Meteorological Memoirs, and in other places.

The extent of his communications, to the Asiatic Society may be judged by the fact that, in the "Centenary Review," published by the Society at the beginning of 1884, the titles only of papers, &c., communicated by him to the Society, occupy nearly a whole page, and since

that date he has contributed three other papers. It is clear therefore, that to describe even the chief results of his investigations, would require a much longer space than is available. He was also the author of several valuable works, some of the best known of which are, the "Physical Geography of India," "The Climate of India," and "The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum."

In Mr. Blanford therefore, the Society has lost one of its most distinguished members and, one who did much towards its well-being.

RESOLUTION—

The Members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal desire to place on record their deep sense of the very great loss which the Asiatic Society of Bengal and Indian Physical Science have sustained by the death of their former President, and Vice-President, Mr. Henry F. Blanford, and to express their great sorrow at the sad event that has deprived the Society of one of its most active and enthusiastic supporters and its members of a much esteemed colleague and friend.

The Secretary read the names of the following gentlemen who had been appointed to serve on the various Committees for the present year:—

FINANCE AND VISITING COMMITTEE.

H. K. W. Arnold, Esq.	A. Pedler, Esq.
Babu Pratapa Chandra Ghosha.	Dr. J. Scully.
Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.	Col. J. Waterhouse.
C. Little, Esq.	J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

Nawab Abdul Lateef Bahadur.	C. J. Lyall, Esq.
H. K. W. Arnold, Esq.	J. Mann, Esq.
Babu Gaurdas Bysack.	Babu Asutosh Mukhopádhya.
Dr. D. D. Cunningham.	Mahámahopadhyaya Mahes-
G. W. Forrest, Esq.	chandra Nyayaratna.
Babu Pratapa Chandra Ghosha.	L. de Nicéville, Esq.
Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.	A. Pedler, Esq.
Rev. H. B. Hyde.	Hon. Dr. Mahendralál Sarkar.
Prince Jahán Qadr Muhammad	Dr. J. Scully.
Wáhid Ali Bahadur.	Col. J. Waterhouse.
C. Little, Esq.	J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

PHILOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.

Nawab Abdul Lateef Bahadur.	Dr. A. Führer.
Babu Gaurdas Bysack.	Babu Nilmani Mukerji.

Mahámahopadhyaya Mahes- chandra Nyayaratna.	Babu Bhudeva Mukerji.
Babu Pratapa Chandra Ghosha.	Captain D. C. Phillott.
Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.	Babu Rajkumár Sarvadhikari.
Col. H. S. Jarrett.	Sir Sayid Ahmad.
Moulvi Khudabaksh Khan Bahadur.	Hon. Dr. Mahendralál Sarkar.
C. J. Lyall, Esq.	Captain R. C. Temple.
J. Mann, Esq.	Dr. G. Thibaut.
Babu Asutosh Mukhopádhya.	A. Venis, Esq.

COINS COMMITTEE.

Dr. A. Führer.	Dr. J. Scully.
Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.	V. A. Smith, Esq.
J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq.	E. Thurston, Esq.

HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGICAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. Justice Amir Ali.	Pandit Mahanlál Vishunlál
H. K. W. Arnold, Esq.	Pandia.
Babu Gaurdas Bysack.	J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq.
W. H. P. Driver, Esq.	Mahámahopadhyaya Kavirája
Dr. A. Führer.	Shyamaldás.
Babu Pratapa Chandra Ghosha.	Captain R. C. Temple.
Rev. H. B. Hyde.	J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

NATURAL HISTORY COMMITTEE.

Dr. A. W. Alcock.	L. de Nicéville, Esq.
E. C. Cotes, Esq.	Dr. Fritz Noetling.
Dr. D. D. Cunningham.	R. D. Oldham, Esq.
J. F. Duthie, Esq.	S. E. Peal, Esq.
Dr. G. M. Giles.	Dr. J. Scully.
Dr. G. King.	E. Thurston, Esq.
C. S. Middlemiss, Esq.	J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE COMMITTEE.

Dr. J. R. Adie.	Dr. G. M. Giles.
Dr. A. W. Alcock.	Dr. G. King.
P. N. Bose, Esq.	Rev. Father, E. Lafont.
Babu Gaurdas Bysack.	C. S. Middlemiss, Esq.
Dr. D. D. Cunningham.	Babu Asutosh Mukhopadhyaya.
J. Eliot, Esq.	Dr. Fritz Noetling.
S. R. Elson, Esq.	R. D. Oldham, Esq.

A. Pedler, Esq.
 Dr. D. Prain.
 Dr. Mahendralál Sarkar.
 Dr. J. Scully.
 Dr. W. J. Simpson.

Col. H. Thuillier.
 J. J. D. La Touche, Esq.
 C. Little, Esq.
 Col. J. Waterhouse.
 J. Wood-Mason, Esq.

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT, President, exhibited a copy of the Buddhist Golden Book, *Kamma Vácha*, a collection of ecclesiastical formularies.

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle exhibited a collection of ancient Central Asian MSS.; and read a note on them.

The note will be published in the Journal, Part I.

The following papers were read:—

1. *Further Antiquities in the Hutwa Raj and its vicinity*.—By BABU GERINDRA NATH DUTT.

(Abstract).

Belwa Sirsea has been several times visited by me since it was last reported on to the Society. The place was excavated at the request of Dr. Hoernle but only a few fragments of mutilated figures were found in it. Photographs of the principal image and of the door-frames were taken by Babu Narendra Náth Dutt amidst a shower of rain and so they did not turn out as desired. The photographs are in the possession of the Society.

When cleansing the well at a depth of three feet, I found walls probably those of the old temple which was divided into two rooms, the small one in which the big image was located and the larger one at the N. E. of the former enclosing the well and the peepul tree.

Cheroos' ghát mentioned in my last paper is a silted up *jhil* of about one hundred *bighás* frequented by aquatic birds. Strong masonry works, still bristle on its sides. The Cheroos are the remnant of an aboriginal race still to be found in this part of the country. Many of them have got *jagirs* from the Bethia Raj for their services as guards and peons. There is another aboriginal race in these parts called Moosahars who were very fine huntsmen, who killed wild pigs and even fish with their bows and arrows.

While digging a tank in the vicinity of Kusondhee, a small figure was found. It has four hands, (*chakra*) and the small figure of Nri Sinha, tearing Hiranyakashipu, on his lap. The figure is placed outside Sivaji's temple at Kusondhee five miles from Hutwa. At a place

between Gopalgung and Hutwa named Thaway there is a small image exactly resembling the big image of Belwa called alike *Bhairoji's Murty* by the people placed on the outer wall of the famous temple of Durgá. People cannot say whence the image was obtained. There is a fine legend in connection with the temple of Durgá.

Mahárájá Jubaráj Sáhi Báhádur, ninty-fifth in descent from the founder of the Hutwa raj, was several times defeated in his wars with the neighbouring rájá Kabul Mahammed of Burhuria. After his last defeat the Maharaja was fleeing through the jungles with a handful of followers when the goddess Bhavání appeared to him in a dream and complained that she was very miserable under the Muhammadan rule. She encouraged the Maharaja to fight and promised her aid. "The moment you commence your journey," she said, "you will see a jackal and a serpent, bow down to the former and kill the latter." The Mahárájá acted according to her instructions and gained a complete victory over his adversary at the battle of Ramachandrapur, a mile east of Thaway. The image of Durgá was found in the forest of Thaway under a singular and peculiar tree. The leaves of the tree were sent to the Society for identification. It is reported that one of the feet of the goddess has sunk to a fathomless depth and the other is out resting on the figure of a lion. The Mahárájá of Hutwa has raised a splendid temple for the goddess and still regards the jackal with very kindly feelings. They are given *Bali* by the Raj on the *Chait-navami* day. The Maharaja still holds the pergunna Sipa which his ancestors conquered from Kábul Mahammad whose descendants still live in a decayed fort close by. Kabul Mahammed perhaps belonged to a Pathan family whom, it was the policy of Akbár and his son, to suppress by encouraging neighbouring Hindu chiefs to quarrel with them.

I often doubted whether these relics of antiquity were of Hindu or of Bhudhistic origin. But an inspection of the *Nirvána* statue of Buddha and other remains at Kushinagara leaves no doubt in my mind of their Buddhistic origin. These have been so well described by Cunningham, Carlleyle and Garrick that I need not repeat the description here. The only thing that I wish to mention in connection with this is, that the temple has now found a guardian and small fee is levied from every visitor. Fixed on the walls of the temple is the mutilated figure of a female devotee in meditative posture. And on the outer side of the temple is fixed the image of Ganesa with four hands elephantine proboscis and the rat as his conveyance. A slab containing an inscription lies close by. A few yards off a big statue of Buddha in meditative posture sitting on *padmāsava*, was found under a peepul tree. Its nose, eyes and chin are mutilated. The figure is enclosed in an arch

resting on ornamented pillars on both sides, of which are figures of elephants ridden over by a form like the fabulous unicorn, which in its turn is again ridden over by male human figures by tight reins. On the head of elephants stands a human figure keeping one of its feet there and the other on the tusk. Both these figures are mutilated. Above the unicorn and on both the sides of the arch are figures of sharks with yawned mouth catching hold of the right legs of two human figures down to the knee. The whole figure is greatly mutilated. The whole image is cracked right through and daubed with vermillion by the villagers who call it *Matha Kunwar* as the image at Kushi Nagara is called *Bodh Kunwar*. Both as regards workmanship and arrangement of figures it resembles the Belwa Buddha figure.

At Garshikhal there is a finely chiselled phallus of Mahadeva quite unimpaired, of excellently polished black marble dug out of some four feet under-ground along with several Budhistic images.

At Bellia-Bhagalpur, there is an ancient pillar with an inscription which has already been given in Carlleyle's report. The inscription is mutilated. The villagers say that a portion of it was cut away by the Emperor Akbar who was terrified to see blood coming out of it. They consider the pillar to have been the flag-staff of an ancient king named Bhagadanta.

The figure at Kushinagara is twenty-one feet long, and I think that as people believed Buddha to belong to the Dvápára age when men had a height of 14 cubits, his worshippers gave him exactly that dimension. It appears to have been erected not immediately after Buddha's death but at a much later date.

2. *Note on the Mausoleum of Job Charnock and the Bones recently discovered within it.*—By THE REV. H. B. HYDE, M. A.

The Charnock Mausoleum in St. John's Churchyard is a massive structure, octagonal in form with a double dome. In each face there is a low and narrow archway. It was placed so as immediately to front the original entrance to the Burying-ground, which opened north of it. It is fair to assume that the date of the structure, which has every appearance of great antiquity, is that of the cutting of the inscription in memory of Job Charnock himself. This date is ascertainable within narrow limits. There are 4 black stone slabs now within the tomb, two of them certainly removed thither from other parts of the ground. Of the remaining two, one, of surprising thickness, is to the memory of Catherine White, the youngest daughter of Job, who died on the 21st January 1702; to this slab a fellow is found outside the mausoleum, exactly like it in size and

details of ornament; this latter is to the memory of Jonathan White, 2nd of Council, Catherine's husband, who died January 3rd, 170 $\frac{3}{4}$. It is one of 30 or more monumental slabs which were removed from other parts of ground when the ruinous tombs were dismantled in 1802. As Catherine's epitaph and this one must have originally been set close together, we may therefore reject her's also from being, as is usually supposed, one of the proper occupants of the mausoleum. It must be acknowledged that this slab to Catherine is so strikingly like, both in size and ornament, to that of her father, beside which it is now fixed upright, that it would never occur to the casual observer, especially if he had not noticed her husband's epitaph outside, that the memorials to Job and Catherine were not originally intended to lie side by side. A closer observer will readily detect a striking difference in the style of lettering.

One slab only therefore now remains for consideration that which bears the name of the Father of Calcutta himself. This slab contains two inscriptions, the former is to Job Charnock, who died January 10th, 169 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the latter to his eldest daughter, Mary, wife of Charles Eyre, Charnock's next successor but one in the Bengal agency; she died on February 19th, 169 $\frac{3}{4}$. A close inspection of this slab and comparison of the lettering of the two inscriptions make it abundantly plain that they are not contemporaneous works but that the lower half of the slab had been purposely left blank to receive such an inscription as it now exhibits. Thus the mausoleum with originally one epitaph must have been completed some time prior to the year 1697, and the addition made to it prior to the early part of 1698 when Mr. Eyre returned home, for it is to be presumed, from the terms of the epitaph, that he was at the time when it was written actually "prefect of the English." It is true he returned in 1700 and for a few months resumed his former charge, but it was with the title of knighthood which does not distinguish his name in the epitaph.

Charles Eyre, as Charnock's son-in-law, and successor in the agency, is the likeliest person to have erected the mausoleum. It is possible that he may have done so at the charge of the Company, for the court had certainly a very high opinion of the worth of its old servant, but no evidence of this is forthcoming, and it is likely that so exceptional a testimonial of good opinion as the dedication to his memory of this costly monument by the company would have found some expression in the epitaph.

As an argument that the mausoleum is not likely to have been built within a good twelve month and more of Charnock's death, may be adduced the disorderly condition of the factory at that period. On the 12th of August 1693, Sir John Goldsborough, the Company's Supervisor,

Commissary-General and Chief Governor in East India, visited the settlement, and has left an account of the deplorable state of affairs he found there. Charnock's place was filled by Mr. Francis Ellis, an old servant of the Company, who had done nothing to reform the licentious and riotous living of the resident English which had strangely disgraced the two years and five months of Charnock's government of his new settlement. These disorders require some explanation, seeing that Charnock in Hughli and Cossimbazar was certainly a man of will and of honour in his discharge of his duty towards his masters. They may be partly explained by supposing that his physical and mental constitution had, after an abnormally long and trying residence in Bengal, at length broken down. An indolence crept over him which became marked by a timorousness strange to his former self-reliant character. The expectation of the formation of the rival company daunted him. "The law courts at Madras scared him exceedingly, so that he was afraid to think of meddling with any body." "Everyone did that which seemed good in his own eyes." He never even planned out the premises of a factory: everyone built houses, enclosed lands, or dug tanks just as and when he chose. His feebleness was accompanied by a restless temper and savage moods. Tradition, as it came to Captain Hamilton a few years later, said that he loved to inflict the *chabuk* on his native subordinates for transgression of his arbitrary commands, and that "the execution was generally done when he was at dinner, so near his dining room that the groans and cries of the poor delinquents served him for music." Some said he turned heathen and sacrificed a fowl on the grave of his native wife at each anniversary of her death. Sir John Goldsborough asserts that he developed a fancy for encouraging quarrels between his subordinates; and leaving his business affairs in the hands of the Captain of his little garrison, (now reduced to a sergeant, two drummers and twenty sepoy,) he used to amuse himself with the help of the said sergeant in arranging duels out of the quarrels he had fomented. While the worshipful agent led the disorders, the Captain pandered to the debaucheries. He kept, without being required to pay the fees for a license, a public punch-house and billiard table, and he let his wife turn papist without control."

It is quite likely that in the markedly devout mould in which Charnock's epitaph is couched, we should trace a strain of vindication on Eyre's part as against detractors of the estimable qualities which marked his father-in-law's true character ere his mind became clouded in his last two years. It is remarkable that the epitaph attributes his Christian burial to the will of the deceased himself and the Christian hope expressed is uttered in Charnock's name.

The epitaph reads as follows:—

D. O. M.

Jobus Charnock, Armiger

Anglus; et nup. in hoc

regno Bengalensi dignissim, Anglorum

Agens. Mortalitatæ suæ exuvias

Sub hoc marmore deposuit, ut

in spe beatæ resurrectionis ad

Ohristi judicis adventum obdormirent.

Qui postquam in solo non

Suo peregrinatus esset dice.

Reversus est domum suæ æternitatis decimo die Januarii 1692.

Mr. Eyre took charge of the agency on the 25th January 169 $\frac{3}{4}$, and since the inscription slab was *in situ*, with its lower half vacant in February 169 $\frac{7}{8}$, the erection of the mausoleum cannot therefore be dated many months earlier or later than the year 1695. We may certainly therefore claim it to be the oldest example of British masonry now existing in Calcutta. The original Fort William itself was not begun till 1696 and was 3 years in building.

In the year 1696, then, we may assume the mausoleum stood as we see it now and contained within it a table monument bearing on its upper face the black slab with the inscription, brought, it is usually thought, from Madras. We may assume that the monument was of table shape from the fact that the slab is worked in mouldings on the under-side of its edge, suggesting that it was to project somewhat all round beyond a base of masonry.

There can be no doubt therefore that whoever else may have been afterwards interred within the great tomb, the body of Charnock must have occupied the central position. It had been the general impression derived from the resonance of the floor of the mausoleum when struck by the foot about the centre that it contained a hollow vault. This floor having become decayed and the whole edifice being in November last under repair by the Department of Public Works, it was thought well to take advantage of the opportunity before a new floor was put in and ascertain by some small excavations whether such a vault existed or not. Legend affirmed that Charnock had been interred in the same grave with his native wife, and the vault might contain some evidence in support or refutation of this legend, or perchance coffin-plates or other objects that might afford historical interest. About 4 foot of earth was accordingly opened but no trace of a vault appeared except that the quantity of bricks mixed up with the earth suggested that a brick grave had origi-

ginally existed which might have been destroyed when Mr. Eyre opened the tomb to lay the remains of his wife Catherine beside those of her father in February 1694. The excavation was then ordered to be stopped, but through some misunderstanding it was continued. On visiting the mausoleum next morning, *viz.* :—on Tuesday, the 22nd of November last, I found that the grave had been opened to a depth of fully six feet, at which depth the diggers had stopped having met with a trace of human remains. The excavation was somewhat smaller than an ordinary grave and lay E. and W. in the centre of the floor. At the bottom of it the workmen had cleared a level, at the western end of which they were beginning to dig a little deeper when a bone became visible. This bone was left *in situ*, undisturbed, and the digging had ceased on its discovery. On seeing this bone I felt sure it could be no other than one of the bones of the left forearm of the person buried, which must have lain crossed upon the breast. A little beyond it I observed a small object in the earth which I took at first for a large coffin nail, but on this being handed up to me it was very apparent that it was the largest joint, of probably a middle finger, and that, judging from its position relatively to the bone, of the left hand. This bone I replaced. I permitted no more earth to be removed save only a little above and to the east of the remains, sufficient to reveal a black stratum in the soil which might have been the decayed coffin-lid. It was quite evident that a few more strokes of the spade would discover the rest of the skeleton, perhaps perfect after just 200 years of burial. There can be no reasonable doubt, but that arguing from the position of the body and the depth at which it lay, it was the very one, to enshrine which only, the mausoleum was originally built. The mortal part of the Father of Calcutta himself.

Having seen what I did, I had the grave filled in, for I feared to leave it open lest the coolies might ransack its contents in search of rings or other valuables, and further I felt it improper, in view of the interest which must attach to such investigation, to permit myself to continue it alone. If it were to be prosecuted at all it should at least be in presence of a representative company of Englishmen. For my own part with the bones of the famous pioneer's hand accidentally discovered before me, and the strange and solemn statement of his epitaph just above them that he had laid his mortal remains there himself—“*ut in spe beatæ resurrectionis ad Christi judicis adventum obdormirent,*” I felt strongly restrained from examining them further.

The discovery was at once duly reported to the several heads of the civil and ecclesiastical departments of Government within whose jurisdiction it had been made.

The bones disclosed lie at a depth of six feet below the middle of a line drawn upon the floor between the innermost western edges of the S. W. and N. W. entrances to the mausoleum.

The epitaph added beneath Job Charnock's is :—

Pariter jacet

Maria, Jobi Primogenita, Caroli Eyre Anglorum

hicce Præfecti Conjugis Charissima.

Que obiit 19 die Februarii A. D. 1694.

That on the slab now beside the former is :—

Hic jacet

Catherina White

Domini Jonathanis White, uxor dilectissima et

τοῦ μακαρίτου Jobi Charnock

filia natu minima ;

quæ primo in partu et ætatis flore

Annum agens unum de viginti.

Mortem obiit heu ! immaturam 21 Januarii 1704

Siste parumper, Christiane Lector

(Vel quis es tandem) et mecum desce

Duram sexus muliebris sortem

Qui per elapsa tot annorum millia

Culpam prim' Evæ luit Parentis

Et luet usque ; Dum æternum stabit

In dolore paries filios.—Genesis iii. 16.

3. *On Erites, an oriental genus of satyred butterflies.*—By L. DE NICEVILLE, ESQ., F. E. S., C. M. Z. S.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

4. *Measurements of Cingalese Moormen and Tamils taken at Ceylon in November, 1892.*—By THE HON. H. H. RISLEY, C. I. E., ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

5. *Prolegomena Anthropologica.*—By THE HON. H. H. RISLEY, C. I. E., ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

6. *Jauhari.*—By THE LATE DR. J. WISE. Communicated by the ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

These papers will be published in the Journal, Part III.

7. *Note on the History of the coinage of the East India Company from 1753 to 1835.*—By EDGAR THURSTON, ESQ.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in February last.

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—Circulars, Vol. XII, No. 102.
 Batavia. Bataviansch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen,—
 Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, Deel
 XXXV, Aflevering 5 en 6.
 Berlin. Der K. P. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin,—Sitzungs-
 berichte, XXVI-XL.
 Bombay. Bombay Natural History Society,—Journal, Vol. VII, No. 3.
 ———. Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXII, Part 259, January 1893.
 Budapest. La Société Hongroise de Géographie,—Bulletin, Tome XX,
 Fasc. 3-7.
 Buenos Ayres. La Academia Nacional de Ciencias en Cordoba,—Bole-
 tin, Tome X, Entrega 4a.
 Calcutta. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XIII, Nos. 5-8; and Index to
 Vol. XII.
 ———. Mahá-Bodhi Society,—Journal, No. 10, 1893.
 ———. Photographic Society of India,—Journal, Vol. VI, No. 2.
 Chicago, Ill. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—Vol.
 XV, No. 1.
 Dublin. Royal Irish Academy,—Proceedings, Vol. II (3rd Series),
 No. 3.
 ———. ———. Transactions, Vol. XXX, Parts 3-4.
 Edinburgh. Royal Physical Society,—Proceedings, Session 1891-92.
 ———. Royal Society of Edinburgh,—Proceedings, Vol. XVIII.
 ———. ———. Transactions, Vol. XXXVI, Parts 2 and 3.
 Frankfurt. Des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins des Reg-Bez Frank-
 furt,—Helios, Jahr. IX, Nrn. 11 und 12; X, 1-4.
 ———. ———. Societatum Litterae,—Jahr. VI, Nrn. 1-8.
 Havre. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre,—Bulletin,
 Novembre-Décembre, 1892.
 Helsingfors. Finska Vetenskaps-Societetens,—Ofversigt, XXXIII.
 London. The Academy,—Nos. 1081-84.
 ———. The Athenæum,—Nos. 3404-3407.
 ———. Geological Society,—Quarterly Journal, Vol. XLIX, Part I.

- London. *Nature*,—Vol. XLVII, Nos. 1212–15.
 ———. Royal Asiatic Society,—*Journal*, Part I, 1893.
 ———. Royal Astronomical Society,—*Monthly Notices*, Vol. LIII, No. 2.
 ———. Royal Geographical Society,—*Proceedings*, Vol. XIV (New Series), No. 11.
 ———. Royal Microscopical Society,—*Journal*, Part V, 1892.
 Mexico. La Sociedad Científica “Antonio Alzate,”—*Memorias y Revista*, Tome VI, No. 3 y 4.
 Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XIX, Nos. 1 and 2.
 Paris. Société de Géographie,—*Comptes Rendus des Séances*, No. 1, 1893.
 ———. La Société Zoologique de France,—*Bulletin*, Tome XVII, No. 7.
 Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—*Memorie*, Tome XXI, No. 12; XXII, 1.
 St. Petersburg. Russian Imperial Geographical Society,—*Proceedings*, Tome XXVIII, No. 4.
 Taiping. Perak Government,—*Gazette*, Vol. VI, Nos. 2–4.
 Toronto. Canadian Institute,—*Transactions*, Vol. III, Part I.
 Turin. La Reale Accademia della Scienze di Torino,—*Memorie*, Tome XLII.
 Vienna. Der K. K. Geologischen Reichsanstalt,—*Verhandlungen*, Nrn. 15 und 16, 1892.
 ———. Des K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums,—*Annalen*, Band VII, Nrn. 1 und 2.
 Wellington. Polynesian Society,—*Journal*, Vol. I, No. 4.
 Yokohama. Asiatic Society of Japan,—*Transactions*, Vol. XX, Supplement.
 Zagreb. Hrvatskoga Arkeologickoga Društva,—*Godina XIV*, Br. 4.
 Zurich. Der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zurich,—*Neujahrsblatt*, XCV.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

- BURAL, N. C. *Freemasonry, Esoteric and Exoteric, or the Scientific and Religious Mysteries of Antiquity*. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.
 LEUMANN, ERNST. *Daśavaikālika—sūtra und niryukti* (Abstract from Vol. XLVI of the *Journal of the German Oriental Society*). 8vo. Leipzig.
 ODLING, C. W. *Lecture on Irrigation Canals in Bengal*. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

RĀY, PRATĀPA CHANDRA. The Mahabharata, translated into English prose, Part LXXVII. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

BLUMHARDT, J. F. Catalogue of Marathi and Gujarati printed Books in the Library of the British Museum. 4to. London, 1892. .

BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON.

General Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1891-92. Fcp. Calcutta, 1892.

Resolution reviewing the reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1891-92. Fcp. Calcutta, 1892.

Resolution reviewing the reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1891-92. Fcp. Calcutta, 1892.

Report on the River-Borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta, and on the Trade of Chittagong Port for the year 1891-92. Fcp. Calcutta, 1892.

Returns of the Rail and River-Borne Trade of Bengal during the quarter ending the 30th September 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

The Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXII, Part 259. 4to. Bombay, 1893.

North Indian Notes and Queries, Vol. II, No. 10. 4to. Allahabad, 1893.

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Final Report of the Revised Settlement of the Jullundur District in the Punjab, with Maps. Fcp. Lahore, 1892.

Report on the Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for 1891-92. Fcp. Lahore, 1893.

Report on the material progress of the Punjab during the year 1881-91. Fcp. Lahore, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. V, Part 2. 4to. Calcutta, 1892.

Monthly Weather Review for September 1892, and Annual Summary for 1891. 4to. Calcutta, 1892-93.

Original Meteorological Observations of Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay and Madras, for August and September 1892. 4to. Calcutta, 1892.

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Bulletin of the Microscopical Society of Calcutta, Vol. II, Nos. 5 and 6. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information of the Royal Gardens, Kew, for 1892. 8vo. London, 1892.

ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.

Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for the year 1891. 4to. Montreal, 1892.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA.

DONNER, O. Wörterverzeichnis zu den Inscriptions de l' Iénissei (Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne IV). 8vo. Helsingfors, 1892.

Inscriptions de l' Orkhon recueillies par L' Expédition Finnoise 1890. Fol. Helsingfors, 1892.

SCHLEGEL, G. La Stèle Funéraire du Teghin Giogh et ses copistes et traducteurs chinois, Russes et Allemands (Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, III). 8vo. Helsingfors, 1892.

LA SOCIÉTÉ FINNO—OUGRIENNE, PARIS.

Synopsis of the Results of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Vol. XXVIII. The Madras Meridional and Coast Series. 4to. Dehra Dun, 1892.

———. Vol. XXX. The Abu Meridional Series and the Gujarat Longitudinal Series. 4to. Dehra Dun, 1892.

SURVEY OF INDIA, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

Catalogue of Yale University for 1892-93. 8vo. New Haven, 1892.

Transactions of the Astronomical Observatory of Yale University, Vol. I, Parts 3 and 4. 4to. New Haven, 1893.

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Allahabad. North Indian Notes and Queries,—Vol. II, Nos. 10 and 11.

Berlin. Deutsche Literaturzeitung,—Jahr. XIII, Nrn. 42-47.

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Cassel. Botanisches Centralblatt,—Band LII, Nrn. 1-7.

Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles, Tome XXIX, No. 1.

Göttingen. Der Königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen,—Nrn. 21-22, 1892.

———. Nachrichten, Nr. 13, 1892.

Leipzig. Annalen der Physik und Chemie,—Band XLVIII, Heft 1.

———. Beiblätter, Band XVI, Stuck 12; XVII, 1.

London. The Annals and Magazine of Natural History,—Vol. X (6th Series), No. 59.

———. The Chemical News,—Vol. LXVII, Nos. 1730-33.

- . The Entomologist,—Vol. XXV, No. 354.
- . The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine,—Vol. III (2nd Series), No. 35.
- . The Journal of Botany,—Vol. XXX, No. 359.
- . The London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazine,—Vol. XXXIV (5th Series), No. 210.
- . The Messenger of Mathematics,—Vol. XXII, No. 7.
- . Numismatic Chronicle,—Part III, 1892.
- . Rhopalocera Exotica,—Part XXII, 1892.
- New Haven. The American Journal of Science,—Vol. XLIV, No. 263.
- Paris. L' Académie des Sciences,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Tome CXV, Nos. 15–20.
- . Annales de Chimie et de Physique,—Tome XXVII, Novembre, 1892.
- . Revue Critique d' Histoire et de Littérature,—Tome XXXIV, Nos. 42–47.
- . Revue Scientifique,—Tome LI, Nos. 3–6.
- Philadelphia. Manual of Conchology,—Vol. VIII (2nd Series), No. 2.

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- HENRY, VICTOR. Atharva-Véda Traduction et Commentaire (Livre VII de L' Atharva-Véda). 8vo. Paris, 1892.
- . Les Hymnes Rohitas (Livre XIII de L' Atharva-Véda). 8vo. Paris, 1891.
- MAHAFFY, REV. JOHN P. On the Flinders Petrie Papyri, with transactions, commentaries and index; and Autotypes. (No VIII of Cunningham Memoirs, Royal Irish Academy). 4to. Dublin, 1891.
- MICHELL, E. B. A Siamese-English Dictionary for the use of students in both languages. 8vo. Bangkok, 1892.
- NAVILLE, EDOUARD. The Festival-Hall of Osorkon II in the Great Temple of Bubastis, 1887–1889. (Tenth Memoir of the Egypt Exploration Fund). 4to. London, 1892.
- REHATSEK, E. The Rauzat-us-Safa; or the garden of purity, containing the Life of Muhammad the Apostle of Allah, Vol. I, Part 2; and Vol. II, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1893.
- SAYCE, A. H. Records of the Past, being English translation of the ancient Monuments of Egypt and Western Asia, Vols. I–IV. 8vo. London, 1888–90.
- STRONG, HERBERT A; LOGEMAN, WILLIAM S; AND WHEELER, BENJAMIN IDA. Introduction to the Study of the History of Language. 8vo. London, 1891.
- The Zoological Record, Vol. XXVIII, 1891. 8vo. London, 1892.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
FOR APRIL, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 5th April, 1893, at 9-15 P. M.

THE HON'BLE SIR C. A. ELLIOTT, K. C. S. I., C. I. E.,
President, in the chair.

The following members were present :—

Nawab Abdul Latif, Bábu Narsingh Dutt, G. A. Grierson, Esq., Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, A Hogg, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., Prince Jehán Qadr Muhammad, Wáhid Ali, Bahadur, Kumar Rameswar Maliáh, J. Mann, Esq., T. R. Munro, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., R. D. Oldham, Esq., The Hon'ble H. H. Risley, Pandit Haraprasád Shastri, Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitors :—Lient. G. C. Lister, Bábu Kali Coomar Misser, C. W. Odling, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Thirty presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

Raja Bhupendra Bahadur Sinha,
Umes Chnnder Batabyal, Esq., C. S.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :—

Babu Sambha Nath Sukul, Benares City, proposed by C. R. Wilson, Esq., seconded by C. Little Esq.

Raja Ram Chandra Vandya, Mayurbhanga, District Balasore, proposed by Mahámahpádhya Mahesachandra Nyáyaratna, seconded by C. R. Wilson.

Major H. F. Gordon Forbes, Rifle Brigade, proposed by Surgeon Major General A. F. Bradshaw, seconded by C. W. Bolton, Esq.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society.

General Sir Henry Collett,
P. Donaldson, Esq.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Anthropological Committee during the year:—

W. Crooke, Esq., E. A. Gait, Esq.,
M. L. Dames, Esq., S. E. Peal, Esq.,
Bábu Sarat Chandra Das, Bábu Raj Kumar Sarbadhikari,
E. Thurston, Esq.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read reports on the following finds of Treasure Trove Coins:—

(I) Report on 30 old silver coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp, with his No. 2789, dated the 9th September, 1892.

In his report, sent with his Memo. No. 4718, dated Gauhati, the 16th March 1892, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Kámrúp, states that the coins were found on the 24th January 1892, by a cooly in the employment of the Bengal and Assam Railway, presumably in the course of some excavations made for the Railway, though no particulars as to the place and manner of finding are mentioned.

Some of the coins are in a rather indifferent condition, and it was somewhat troublesome to identify them. But Bengal coins, of certain descriptions are not commonly found, and possess therefore an unusual numismatic interest. I have now ascertained that most of the coins are issues of the following of the so-called "Independent Sultáns," of Bengal: Fakhr-d-dín Mubárah Sháh (1338-1349 A. D.), Shamsu-d-dín Ilyás Sháh (1339-1358 A. D.), Sikandar Sháh (1359-1389 A. D.), and Ghiyásu-d-dín 'Azam Sháh (1389-1396 A. D.). But one coin belongs to the Imperial Delhi issue of Maḥmūd Sháh II (1392-1399 A. D.), and three others to that of one of the early Dependant Governors of Bengal, Ghiyásu-d-dín Bahádur Sháh (1310-1330 A. D.). Accordingly the coins of the find cover a period of nearly a century (from 1310 to 1399 A. D.).

The following is a detailed statement of them:—

A. Imperial Delhi issue:—

No. of
specimens.

I. MAḤMŪD SHÁH II, son of Muḥammad Sháh and grandson of Fírúz Sháh III.

One coin, like B. M. Cat., No. 432, but with *Abul Muẓaffar*; and date [7]96.

1 1

B. Provincial Bengal issue :—

II. GHĪYĀṢU-D-DĪN BAHĀDUR SHĀH.

Three coins, like B. M. Cat., Nos. 4–9, but dates and mints on margin destroyed by shroff-mark cuts	3	3
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C. Independent Bengal issues :—

III. FAKHRU-D-DĪN MUBĀRAK SHĀH.

Two coins, like B. M. Cat., Nos. 10–13, and Chronicles, No. 220 ; mint Sonárgaon, dates 747, 74*, on margins damaged by shroff-marks	2	2
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IV. SHAMSU-D-DĪN ILYĀS SHĀH.

1, Two coins, like B. M. Cat., No. 17, but mints and dates on margin destroyed by shroff-marks	2	
2, Three coins, like B. M. Cat., No. 20, but mints and dates lost as above	3	
3, One coin, like B. M. Cat., No. 23, mint Sonárgaon, date [7]5*, damaged as above	1	6

V. SIKANDAR SHĀH.

1, One coin, like B. M. Cat., No. 27, mint and date lost, as above.	1	
2, Three coins, like B. M. Cat., No. 32, but mint and dates on margin cut away	3	
3, Two coins, like B. M. Cat., No. 37, mint apparently Fīrūzábad, dates lost as above	2	
4, Three coins, like B. M. Cat., No. 46, mint and dates damaged as above	3	9

VI. GHĪYĀṢU-D-DĪN 'AZAM SHĀH.

1, One coin, like B. M. Cat., No. 57, but mint and date lost as above	1	
2, One coin, like B. M. Cat., No. 59, date 790, mint lost as above	1	
3, One coin, like B. M. Cat., No. 60, mint and date lost as above	1	
4, Five coins, like B. M. Cat., No. 63, but mint and dates lost as above	5	
5, One coin, new, of uncertain attribution, mint and date lost as above. The coin is anonymous, both the obverse and reverse only showing varieties of the usual formula	1	9

Total ... 30

(II) Report on 56 old coins forwarded by the Political Agent, Chhatisgarh Feudatories, Raipur, with his No. 539, dated 18th January, 1893.

The coins are stated to have been found "recently" in the Feudatory State of Sarangarh. With the coins was also forwarded a "metal plate image brass piece," which appears to have been found with the coins.

One of the coins is of pure gold; all the others are of a mixed metal containing gold in varying proportions, which could only be ascertained by means of a regular assay.

They are of two different sizes. Ten (incl. the pure gold coin) are of a large size, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and 46 are of a small size, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

They all show on the obverse, the standing figure of Hanumán, with body turned to front, but feet to right, and head to left. In the proper right hand he apparently holds a club. On the right and left, in the field, are two scrolls, one of which probably represents his tail. The whole is enclosed within a marginal circle of dots. The figure is fairly distinct on the gold coin, but very crude on those of mixed metal. The reverse, of all coins, shows the name of the king, in large Nágari characters, peculiar to the time, and again enclosed within a marginal circle of dots.

All the coins belong to kings of the so-called Kalachuri dynasty of Chedi, who had their capital at Ratnapur (Ratanpur) in Northern Chhatisgarh. Information on this dynasty will be found in Sir Alexander Cunningham's *Archæological Survey Reports*, Vol. XVII, p. 71 fg. The coins represented in the find, belong to the following members of the dynasty: Jájalla Deva (26 specimens), Ratna Deva (29), Prithví Deva (1 pure gold). In the Report, referred to, the following genealogical list is given:—

Serial No.	Probable date of accession.	Names of Kings.	Actual dates from Inscriptions.
1,	1000 A. D.	Kakalla.	
2,	1030 "	Ratna Rája.	
3,	1060 "	Prithví Deva.	
4,	1090 "	Jájalla Deva.	1115 A. D.
5,	1120 "	Ratna Deva.	
6,	1140 "	Prithví Deva.	1145, 1150, 1159, 1168 A. D.

The coins may belong either to Nos. 2, 3, 4 of the list, or to Nos. 4, 5, 6; more probably to the latter three kings.

The find is of considerable numismatic interest, for two reasons. In the first place: coins of the Chedi dynasty are very rare; of Gangeya Deva, gold, silver and copper coins are known (see *Archæological Survey Reports*, Vol. X, p. 25); and of Prithvī Deva, gold coins are “sufficiently common” (see Prinsep’s *Indian Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 292, and Thomas’ *Chronicles*, No. 17, p. 19). But, so far as I know, no coins of any other king have become known.

In the second place, all coins of the Kalachuri dynasty which have hitherto become known show on the obverse “the four-armed goddess Durgā, seated to front.” On the other hand the Chandel kings show, on their coins, either the goddess Durgā seated, or Hanumān standing; and it has been, hitherto, supposed that the substitution of Hanumān for Durgā was due to the Chandel kings, who partly imitated the Kalachuri coinage, partly departed from it, in the obverse device of their own coinage (see *Archæological Survey Reports*, Vol. X, p. 25). The coins of the present find prove that this supposition is not any longer tenable, and that the Kalachuri kings, already, possessed a coinage with the obverse device of Hanumān. The lists of Chandel kings (see *Archæological Survey Reports*, Vol. XXI, p. 80, *Journal As. Soc. Beng.*, Vol. L, p. 23) contain no names of Jājalla Deva and Ratna Deva. They contain a king Prithvī Varma, but no Prithvī Deva; and it may be noted that while the Kalachuris are always distinguished as “Deva,” the Chandels are always called “Varma,”—a circumstance which also proves that the “Prithvī Deva,” whose gold coins are described by Prinsep and Thomas (above referred to), is the Kalachuri king of that name, not the Chandel Prithvī Varma.

The following is a detailed list of the coins:—

I. JĀJALLA DEVA, about 1090–1120 A. D.; 26 specimens, all of mixed metal.	
Obverse legend—श्री मञ्ज śrī-maj-Ja जलदेव jalla Deva.	
1, large size	9
2, small size	17 26
II. RATNA DEVA, about 1120–1140 A. D., 29 specimens, all of mixed metal, and all of small size	
Obverse legend: श्रीमद् śrī-mat-Ra- न देव tna Deva.	
III. PRITHVĪ DEVA, about 1140–1170 A. D., one specimen, pure gold; large size.....	
Obv. legend: श्री मन्त्र śrī-mat-Pri- थी देव thvī Deva.	
Total ...	56

(II) Report on 56 old coins forwarded by the Political Agent, Chhatisgarh Feudatories, Raipur, with his No. 539, dated 18th January, 1893.

The coins are stated to have been found "recently" in the Feudatory State of Sarangarh. With the coins was also forwarded a "metal plate image brass piece," which appears to have been found with the coins.

One of the coins is of pure gold; all the others are of a mixed metal containing gold in varying proportions, which could only be ascertained by means of a regular assay.

They are of two different sizes. Ten (incl. the pure gold coin) are of a large size, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and 46 are of a small size, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

They all show on the obverse, the standing figure of Hanumán, with body turned to front, but feet to right, and head to left. In the proper right hand he apparently holds a club. On the right and left, in the field, are two scrolls, one of which probably represents his tail. The whole is enclosed within a marginal circle of dots. The figure is fairly distinct on the gold coin, but very crude on those of mixed metal. The reverse, of all coins, shows the name of the king, in large Nágari characters, peculiar to the time, and again enclosed within a marginal circle of dots.

All the coins belong to kings of the so-called Kalachuri dynasty of Chedi, who had their capital at Ratnapur (Ratanpur) in Northern Chhatisgarh. Information on this dynasty will be found in Sir Alexander Cunningham's *Archæological Survey Reports*, Vol. XVII, p. 71 fg. The coins represented in the find, belong to the following members of the dynasty: Jájalla Deva (26 specimens), Ratna Deva (29), Prithví Deva (1 pure gold). In the Report, referred to, the following genealogical list is given:—

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1, large size	9	
2, small size	17	26
II. RATNA DEVA, about 1120–1140 A. D., 29 specimens, all of mixed metal, and all of small size		
Obverse legend: श्रीमद् <i>śrī-mat-Ra-</i> न देव <i>tna Deva</i> .		
III. PRITHVÍ DEVA, about 1140–1170 A. D., one specimen, pure gold; large size.....		
Obv. legend: श्री मत्प <i>śrī-mat-Pri-</i> थी देव <i>thvī Deva</i> .		
Total ...	56	

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read the following extract from a letter received from Professor Bühler :—

"I am just preparing a note for the *Academy* on the question of the *Prithirāj Rāsau*, and shall have to vote for those who declare it a forgery. A pupil of mine, Mr. James Morison, has now studied the Sanskrit *Prithivirāja-vijaya*, which I found in 1875 in Káshmir, together with its commentary by Jonarāja, written between A. D. 1450-75. The author was certainly a contemporary of Prithivirāja and one of his court poets. He probably was a Kashmirian and was a thoroughly good *Kavi* and *Pandit*. His account of the Chauháns contradicts Chand's in every particular and agrees with that of the inscriptions of V. S. 1030 and V. S. 1225.* Prithivirāja's pedigree is exactly that given in these documents, and various synchronistic facts mentioned in the *Vijaya* also agree with what we know from other sources, e. g., the Málwá and Gujarát inscriptions.

With regard to Prithivirāja's father Someśvara, we now learn that he was the son of Arjorāja and his Chaulukya wife Kāñchanadeví, the daughter of the great King Jayasinha Siddharāja of Gujarát. Arjorāja's first wife was Sadhavá, a princess of Márwár, who bore him two sons, one whose name is not given in the *Vijaya* or in the inscriptions and Vighraharāja-Vísaladeva.

The unnamed eldest son murdered his father, or as the poet says, 'rendered to him the same service which Bhṛigu's son (Paraśurāma) rendered to his mother,' and 'then went out like a *baṭṭi*, leaving behind an evil smell.' Vighraharāja succeeded his father. After him a son of his came to the throne, and then a son of the parricide, Prithivibhaṭa on Prithivirāja.

Then Someśvara was raised to the throne by the ministers. All this long time he had been in foreign countries. His maternal grandfather Jayasinha had educated him, and later on he had gone to Tripura, the capital of Chedi (the Jabalpur district,) and had married Karpúradeví, the daughter of the Chedi King. The latter bore to him Prithivirāja (the hero of the poem) and Harirāja. Someśvara died soon after his accession to the gaddi of Ajayamera, and Karpúradeví governed during her son's minority, with the help of a minister Kádamba-Váma, i. e., Váma of the Kádamba race.

There is not a trace of a statement that Prithivirāja was the son of the daughter of Anañgapála the king of Delhi, or that he was adopted by him; and it is remarkable that the *old* Muhammadan historians do not say that Prithivirāja ruled over Delhi. With them, he is sim-

* Vide J. A. S. B., Vol. LV, Part I, for 1886, pp. 15 and ff.—Ed.

ply king of Ajmer, and was slain in Ajmer for treason against his conquerors, who had left him some power in his own country.

I am afraid that the history of this period sadly wants revision, and Chand's Rāsan had better be left unprinted. It is a forgery as Marārdhān of Jodhpur, and Śyāmaladās of Udaipur, have said long ago. According to the *Vijaya*, the name of Prithivīrāja's *Vandirāja*, or chief bard, was Prithivībhaṭa, not Chand Bardāi."

Dr. Hoernle exhibited two rare gold Gupta Coins sent by Mr. Rivett-Carnac to be added to his well-known Gupta coin collection lately purchased by the Government of India for the Indian Museum. One of them, he said, was a coin of Kumāra Gupta I, of the so-called "Swordsman" type. This was one of the rarest types of the Gupta class of coins. It will be seen by a reference to Mr. Smith's descriptive catalogue of those coins, published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* for 1889 (p. 93), that hitherto only two coins of the Swordsman type were known to exist, one in the British Museum and the other in the Bodleian Library in Oxford. They are both said to have been found in the bed of the Ganges near Patna. Where the coin, now belonging to the Indian Museum was found, is not known. But it is a genuine specimen, and has a gold loop soldered to its rim, showing that it was used as an amulet or ornament. The name of Swordsman is given to the coin, because it shows on its obverse the standing figure of king Kumāra Gupta, with his left hand resting on the hilt of a straight sword which hangs from his waist. The king's name is given in full on the reverse, and on the obverse under the abbreviation *Ku*. This is one of the most valuable additions made to the coin cabinet of the Indian Museum.

The other coin is one of Chandra Gupta II, of the so-called "Umbrella" type. It is fully described in Mr. Smith's Catalogue, p. 91, where seven known specimen are enumerated. It is therefore also one of the rarer types of the Gupta class of coins. The reverse figure (female goddess), is usually represented as standing on a low pedestal or on a monster (?); but in the present specimen she is not standing on anything at all, unless (which is possible) the object on which she stood, is entirely clipped away. This coin, too, has a loop attached to it, showing that it was used to be worn.

Dr. Hoernle, also, exhibited a gold Indo-Scythian coin, lately sent by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. It belongs to the well-known kind of which numerous specimens are known to exist, showing on the obverse the Nāgarī letters *va* and *su*, placed one above the other, in Chinese fashion. These probably give the name of the Indo-Scythian king Vasu Deva, who reigned towards the end of the 2nd cent. A. D.

Mr. C. R. Wilson exhibited two old plans of old Fort William and old Calcutta and read a short note on the subject by Dr. Busteed.

The note will be published in the Journal, Part I.

The following papers were read :—

1. *On the Early Study of Indian Vernaculars in Europe.*—By G. A. GRIERSON, ESQ., C. S., *Philological Secretary.*

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part I.

2. *Two Species of Pedicularis.*—By D. PRAIN, ESQ., M. B.

The paper will be published in the Journal, Part II.

3. *The Hindus of Eastern Bengal—founded on materials collected by the late DR. J. WISE. Communicated by the Anthropological Secretary.*

4. *The Muhamadans of Eastern Bengal—founded on materials collected by the late DR. J. WISE. Communicated by the Anthropological Secretary.*

These papers will be published in the Journal, Part III.

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The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in March last.

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- Leipzig. Der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft,—*Zeitschrift*, Band XLVI, Heft 4.
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- . Royal Astronomical Society,—*Memoirs*, Vol. L.
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- . *Revue Scientifique*,—Tome LI, Nos. 7–10.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR MAY, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 3rd May, 1893, at 9-15 P. M.

COLONEL J. WATERHOUSE, B. S. C., in the Chair.

The following members were present:—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, Bábu Sarat Chandra Das, G. A. Grierson, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., C. Little, Esq., R. D. Oldham, Esq., Dr. D. Prain, Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Twenty-nine presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members:—

Bábu Sambha Nath Sukul.
Raja Ram Chandra Vandyá.
Major H. F. Gordon Forbes.

The President announced that the Council had elected Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh to officiate as General Secretary in the place of Mr. C. R. Wilson.

The Secretary reported that His Highness the Maharajah Scindia had compounded his subscription as a non-resident member by the payment in a single sum of Rs. 300.

The following papers were read :—

1. *Some observations of the electrical action of Light upon Silver and its Haloid compounds.*—By COLONEL J. WATERHOUSE, B. S. C., Assistant Surveyor General, Survey of India.

(Abstract).

The author gives a brief summary of former observations on the generation of electric currents by the influence of light on metals immersed in various solutions, made by Ed. Becquerel, Hunt, Grove, Egoroff, Hankel, Minchin and others, and after describing the apparatus he uses, proceeds to give the results of his observations of the electric currents produced by light on pure silver plates immersed in water, dilute-acids, and weak alkaline solutions.

The paper will be published in full in the Journal, Part II.

2. *A review of the genus Colquhounia.*—By D. PRAIN, Esq., M. B.

3. *On the flora of Narcondam and Barren Island.*—By D. PRAIN, Esq., M. B.

These papers will be published in the Journal, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in April last.

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- Havre. Société de Géographie Commercial du Havre,—Bulletin, Janvier—Février, 1893; Annuaire, 1893.
- Helsingfors. Societatis Scientiarum Fennicæ,—Acta, Tomus XVIII.
- Leipzig. Der Königlich Sachsichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig,—Berichte, Math. Phy. Classe, IV—VI, 1892.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1089—93.
- . The Athenæum,—Nos. 3412—16.
- . Institution of Electrical Engineers,—Journal, Vol. XXII, No. 104; and Index to Vol. XXI.
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- . Nature,—Vol. XLVII, Nos. 1220—24.
- . Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LIII, Nos. 4 and 5.
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- . ———. Mémoires, Tome XII, No. 2.
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 ———. *The Inscriptions of Piyadasi*, Vol. II. By E. Senart.
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Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, 1891. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

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PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

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- Calcutta. *Indian Medical Gazette*,—Vol. XXVIII, No. 4.
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Leipzig. *Annales der Physik und Chemie*,—Nr. 3, 1893.
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BOOKS PURCHASED.

Usha, Vol. II, No. 6. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
FOR JUNE, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 7th June, 1893, at 9-15 p. m.

DR. WILLIAM KING, B. A., in the Chair.

The following members were present :—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, P. N. Bose, Esq., Bábu Nobin Chand Bural, Bábu Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, G. A. Grierson, Esq., A. Hogg, Esq., The Rev. Fr. E. Lafont, C. Little, Esq., Kumar Rameswar Maliáh, L. de Nicéville, Esq., Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh.

Visitors :—Dr. R. Anderson, H. Dawson, Esq., J. C. R. Johnston, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Twenty-six presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :—

Bábu Radhikáraman Chatterji, Superintendent of the Estate of Rájá Govindalal Rái Bahadur, proposed by Pandit Haraprasad Shastri, seconded by Bábu Panchanan Mukharji.

C. D. Mangos, Esq., Calcutta, proposed by Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, seconded by G. A. Grierson, Esq.

Pandit Beni Madho Tribedi, Jodhpore, proposed by Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, seconded by G. A. Grierson, Esq.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :—

Bábu Radhaballabha Chaudhuri.

F. C. Channing, Esq., C. S.

The SECRETARY reported the death of the following members :—

James Wood-Mason, Esq., (Ordinary Member).

Professor J. O. Westwood (Honorary Member).

Mons. E. Renan (Honorary Member).

Dr. A. W. Alcock read an obituary notice of the death of Mr. Wood-Mason :—

James Wood-Mason was born in December 1846, and was educated at Charterhouse and Oxford. He early evinced an inclination towards Natural Science, being at first specially interested in Geology, and even before his twenty-third year he had published several palæontological papers in the *Proceedings* and in the *Quarterly Journal* of the Geological Society. In 1869 he came out to India as Assistant Curator of the Indian Museum, for which post he had been selected by Professor Huxley and Sir Joseph Hooker, and in 1870 he became a member of this Society.

His interest in Natural Science was shown immediately he joined the Society, when he contributed his first paper—'On Polydactylism in a Horse'—to the *Proceedings*, and was sustained throughout the whole twenty-two years of his membership, during the greater part of which period—until he began to be incapacitated by serious organic disease—he was a constant contributor to the *Proceedings* and *Journal*. His papers in the Society's publications exhibit the comprehensive extent of his attainments, embodying as they do the results of original investigation in most branches of Zoology and in Ethnology in its morphological and geological aspects. His most numerous and most important contributions however were upon Insects,—especially the Mantidæ and Phasmidæ—and upon the general subject of the Crustacea, which early attracted him. In 1873 he became Natural History Secretary, and during the greater part of the next sixteen years, though not continuously, he edited Part II of the Society's Journal with conspicuous ability and success. In 1887 he was elected a Vice-President of the Society. Outside the limits of the Society his devotion to Zoology was marked with no less distinguished ability and success, and in the course of his

official career he became Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in the Medical College, and finally, on the retirement of Dr. Anderson in 1887, Superintendent of the Museum. In 1888 he was made a Fellow of the University of Calcutta.

His record of work, outside his official routine, and beyond his connexion with the Society, is a long and varied one, and embraces explorations in the field, the publication of his scientific researches, and economic inquiries. Although his purely scientific work completely overshadows his economic work, yet his attitude to economics in the proper place was not unfriendly. With the more aggressive economists he had little sympathy, believing that science diligently and methodically pursued for its own sake would be far more likely to yield incidental benefits to civilization than would science studied disconnectedly for the sake of the practical man alone. In the field he explored, in 1872, the marine fauna of the Andamans, and again, in 1873, that of the Nicobars, and in 1888 he went for a time as Naturalist on board Her Majesty's Indian Marine Survey Steamer 'Investigator.' As a result of these field excursions he added largely to our knowledge of the life of the Bay of Bengal, and greatly enriched the collections in the Indian Museum. He also, in the course of economic inquiries into the Tea-bug, and into the Diseases of Silkworms, travelled and collected largely in Assam, Cachar and Lower Bengal.

He contributed a few papers to the Royal Zoological, and Entomological Societies, and a great many to the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, which embodied his original work not only in the field of systematic and descriptive zoology, but upon morphology—especially the morphology of Arthropoda; upon phylogeny—especially the phylogeny of Insecta; upon physiology, and upon the philosophy of zoology. It was in this last branch of the science that his inquiring, original genius found its happiest exercise, and he was particularly interested in all problems as to the significance of animal organs. More than most systematic zoologists was he dissatisfied with the dry facts of animal structure, and his desire to see through these facts into their origin and meaning—to make zoology really a science of living beings—may be said to have been a passion with him. Unfortunately his published work in this direction does not represent a fraction of his accumulated knowledge, principally because he had an almost fastidious objection to publishing anything that was not exhaustively complete. But this philosophical bent of his mind is amply illustrated by his papers on the *claspers*, and on the *antennæ*, and on the *femoral brushes* of the Mantidæ; on the mode in which the young of Astacidæ

attach themselves to the mother; on the *stridulating organs* of Crustacea, of Arachnida, and of Myriapoda; on sexual characters in Mollusca; on Mimicry; on the *scent-glands* of Scorpion-spiders; on the meaning of Viviparity; etc. In purely systematic zoology his principal published works were:—(1) *A Catalogue of the Mantodea* which was not completed at the time of his death, and (2) A series of papers on the Butterflies of the Andamans and Nicobars and of Cachar, written in collaboration with Mr. de Nicéville. These papers were the result of work undertaken between the years 1880–83, when Mr. de Nicéville was employed on the staff of the Museum, during which period he worked with that gentleman almost exclusively at the *Lepidoptera* of the Indian region, the result being to greatly increase the collections in the Indian Museum and to add largely to faunistic knowledge. In this series of papers must specially be mentioned a very curious case of mimicry between two distinct groups of Papilios, which he discovered. Another systematic work of considerable importance was his series of descriptions and illustrations of the Deep-Sea Crustacea dredged by the 'Investigator.' He also had in contemplation a complete catalogue of the Crustacea for which, however, he had only collected and systematized the bibliography.

His principal economic work consisted of Reports on the Tea-mite and other Insect-pests, and on certain diseases of Silkworms. He also formed for the Indo-Colonial Exhibition a collection illustrative of Indian sericulture, for which he received the thanks of Government.

His influence as a Naturalist extended far beyond the Museum and the realm of scientific literature: to beginners he was always ready to give advice and assistance at any sacrifice to himself: he had no contempt for amateurs, and no jealousy of fellow-workers: but he had truly and singly at heart the advancement of science, as is amply shown by his work upon the 'Investigator' Zoological Reports, and by his work in connexion with the establishment of the Calcutta Microscopical Society—a Society mainly of amateurs.

His health seems never to have been really robust, and recent events show that he must for many years have been suffering from one of the most debilitating and enervating of all organic diseases. But it was not until quite the end of last year that the outward signs of it became so manifest as to arouse the anxiety of his friends.

He was in a critical state of health when he left Calcutta on the 5th of April, and he died on the 6th of May, just as he was nearing the shores of his native country. Although of late years, owing to his prolonged absence from England, he had no very active connexion with any of the learned societies there, yet he was a fellow of the Zoological

and Entomological Societies of London and of the Zoological-Botanical Society of Vienna.

The HONORARY SECRETARY read an obituary notice of the death of Professor Westwood prepared by Mr. E. C. Cotes:—

By the death at a very advanced age of Professor J. O. Westwood the Asiatic Society of Bengal has lost an Honorary Member who was the most distinguished systematic Entomologist of his day. Besides being Hope Professor of Zoology in the University of Oxford, and a Gold Medallist of the Royal Society, Professor Westwood was appointed in 1883, as a special distinction, to be Honorary Life President of the Entomological Society of London; while scientific bodies in many parts of the world have vied with each other in conferring honorary membership upon him.

Professor Westwood's writings include papers upon almost every branch of the Arthropoda. Hagen, in his *Bibliotheca entomologica*, enumerates no less than three hundred and seventy-nine entomological papers which bear his name and which are all more or less valuable, but his greatest achievement is probably the general Manual of Entomology which he published under the unpretending title of "*An Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects*." At the time when it was written this work was far in advance of any treatise of its kind, and though half a century of unprecedented activity in Entomological research has since elapsed, it remains a standard authority which no student of the subject can afford to neglect. Previous to the appearance of Westwood's "*Introduction*," no complete examination had been made of the relative position which the numerous families of insects occupy in the natural series; Westwood made a minute comparative study of the characters upon which the classification was based, and after a number of years of patient research, produced a work which at once placed the science of systematic Entomology upon a far sounder basis than it had previously occupied.

As a man he was unpretending in the extreme and was almost entirely wrapped up in his scientific pursuits. His outspoken criticism of everything he disapproved made him a few enemies, but no one who knew him intimately could avoid liking the transparent sincerity and kindness of his rugged nature, however much they might differ from him in opinion.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read reports on the following finds of Treasure Trove Coins:—

Report on 148 old coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner, Hissar, with his No. $\frac{32}{G}$, dated 7th January, 1893.

1, The coins are stated to have been found in Masudpur, Tahsil Hansi, District Hissar, under circumstances not further specified. The list, transmitted with the coins, stated them to consist of coins of Muḥammad Shah 58, Ghiyāṣu-d-in Tughlaq Shāh 55, Fīroz Shah 4, Abu Zafar Muḥammad Shah 12, Muḥammad Tughlaq Shāh 1, Mubārak Shāh 4, Kutabu-d-dīn 5, Balban Shāh 5, not known 2, Jalālu-d-dīn 1; total 148. On examination, however, this list of identifications turned out to be incorrect. The following is a correct statement of details:—

The coins belong to the following, so-called Paṭhān, Sultans, of Delhi; viz.—

- | | | |
|--|--|-------|
| I, GHIYĀṢU-D-DIN BALBAN 664–686 A. H. = 1265–1287 | | |
| A. D., | | |
| type as in Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 115–118 and Chron. | | |
| No. 113, indifferent specimens, of mixed metal: | | 5 |
| II, JALĀDU-D-DIN FIRŪZ SHĀH, 689–695 A. H. = 1290–1295 A. D., | | |
| 1, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 146–148, and Chron. No. 122, two fair and two indifferent specimens; of mixed metal: ... | | 4 |
| 2, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 149–150, Chron. No. 123, one fair and one indifferent specimen; of copper, ... | | 2 6 |
| III, 'ALĀU-DIN MUḤAMMAD SHĀH, 695–715 A. H. = 1295–1315 A. D., | | |
| 1, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 195–201, Chron. 135, dates 706 ¹ , 712 ³ , 713 ³ , 714 ³ , 765 ¹ , all of mixed metal:— ... | | 10 |
| 2, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., Nos. 182–194, Chron. 136, traces of date only legible on 14 coins, viz., 697 ¹ , 700 ³ , 702 ³ , 704 ³ , 707 ¹ , 709 ³ , 710 ¹ , 711 ¹ ; 44 illegible, all of copper: total ... | | 58 68 |
| IV, QUTBU-D-DIN MUBĀRĀK SHĀH, 716–720 A. H. = 1316–1320 A. D., | | |
| 1, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 214, Chron. No. 147, date 716 ³ , ... | | 3 |
| 2, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 225–226, Chron. No. 151, date 719 ³ , ... | | 2 |

3, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 215–216, Chron. No. 148, date 717 ¹ , 	1
4, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 217–220, Chron. No. 149, date 719 ² , 	2
5, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 223–224, not in Chron., no date, 	1
6, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 221–222, Chron. No. 150, date 717 ¹	1 10
N.B. All these coins are of mixed metal (silver and copper), except No. 2 which is of silver.	
V, <u>GHITIYASU-D-DIN TUGHLAQ SHAH</u> 720–725 A. H. = 1320–1324 A. D.,	
type as in Br. M. Cat., Nos. 249 ff., Chron. 164, dates: 720 ¹ , 721 ⁵ , 722 ¹⁰ , 723 ⁹ , 724 ¹⁰ , 725 ² , 726 ⁵ , 727 ⁸ ; illegible 12; all of mixed metal: total...	57
• N.B. The coins with the dates 726 and 727 are posthumous. Those of date 227 have not been found hitherto, so far as I know.	
VI, <u>MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAQ</u> , 725–752 A. H. = 1324– 1351 A. D.	
1, type as in Br. Mus. Cat., No. 280, Chron. No. 189, date 726', of silver 	1
2, type as in Chron. No. 203 (P), of copper 	1 2
Total:— 	148

Report on 20 old coins forwarded by the Collector of Cuttack with
his letters, No. 552 G, dated $\frac{28}{30}$ March, 1893, and No. 744 G., dated 22
April, 1893.

The coins are stated to have been found in the Jajpur sub-division
by some people digging the ground. It is not known how many coins
were found, but thirty-two were recovered by the police from the finders;
viz., 2 gold, and 30 silver coins. The two gold coins, and 15 of the silver
coins, were at first forwarded to me by the Collector, but, on my request,
the remainder (all silver) were sent for examination afterwards. Of
the latter, I retained four coins on account of their numismatic value;
on the other hand, I returned to the Collector one silver coin of the first-
sent lot, as being of no numismatic value; I also returned to him eleven
coins of the second lot. Altogether twelve coins were returned to the

Collector, and twenty coins (*viz.*, 2 gold and 18 silver,) were retained, to be dealt with under the Treasure-trove Act.

Of these 20 coins, one gold coin is a Venetian ducat, of Aloys. Pisani, the remainder are coins of the following Moghul emperors of Dehli: Aurangzib, 'Alamgir Śānī, Shāh Jahān III, and Shāh 'Alam. The following is a detailed statement:—

I. AURANGZIB, 1069–1118, A. H. = 1659–1707, A. D.			
Type: ordinary, lettered surfaces, date 1118, 51,			
mint Dāru-l-khilāfat Shāhjahānābād; a gold			
mohur	...	...	1
II. 'ALAMGIR ŚĀNĪ, 1167–1173, A. H. = 1754–1759,			
A. D.			
Type: lettered surfaces, but date in middle of top-			
line, below name; a rupee		...	1
III. SHĀH JAHĀN III, 1173–74, A. H. = 1159, A. D.			
(Reigned only a few months.)			
Type: lettered surfaces, with name on top-line,			
date lost on all, except one; mint lost in all,			
but one, which has traces of Murshidābād;			
regnal year <i>ahad</i> (one) on all	...	...	10
IV. SHĀH 'ĀLAM 1173–1202, A. H. = 1759–1788, A. D.			
1. Of French and English mintage, Arkat, like			
B. M. Cat., Nos. 123, 148, dates 1173, 1 st ; 1183, 9;			
1187, 12 th	...	...	Total: 5
2. Of English mintage, Murshidābād, like Br. M.			
Cat., Nos. 14–16, dates 1185, 12 and 1186, 12,			
with crescent mark	...	...	2 7
Total			19

Report on 183 ancient copper coins forwarded by Mr. J. Higgins, D. S. Police, Chanda, with his letters, dated 20th November 1888, 20th January 1889, 22nd January 1889, and 10th July 1889.

The coins are stated to have been found in October 1888, in a field, in a village in the Bramapuri Tahsil, of the Chanda District, in the Central Provinces.

They are all of copper, and show on the obverse the figure of an elephant standing to the right, and carrying on his shoulders the figure of a *mahaut*; above him there is a legend, in ancient Nāgarī characters, giving the name of the king that issued the coin. The reverse bears the well-known symbol of Ujain, *i. e.*, four balls, or circles, joined by lines crosswise. They are coins of the Andhra, or Andhrabhṛitya

dynasty, ruling on the south and north of the Narbada river. Their history and coinage is described by General Sir Alexander Cunningham, in his *Coins of Ancient India*, p. 102–111. Mr. Thomas has also described their coins in the *Indian Antiquary*, Vol. VI, p. 276, and Vol. IX, p. 61. The exact period of their rule is still unsettled: Sir Alex. Cunningham places it from A. D., 78–186. The coins of the present find belong to the following members of the dynasty: 1, Siri Sātakaṇi Gotamíputra I, 78–99, A. D. 2, Siri Puḍumávi Vásiṭhí-putra (also called Puḷumayi, or Puḍumayi), 99–127, A. D.; 3, Siriyāña Sātakaṇi Gotamíputra II, 141–170, A. D.

The following is a detailed statement of them:—

I. SIRI SÁTAKAṆI GOTAMÍ-PUTRA I. The legend is <i>Siri Sātakaṇi</i> , or <i>Sātakaṇisa</i> ; in the latter case, apparently, without <i>Siri</i> ...				Total:	51
II. SIRI PUḌUMÁVI VÁSIṬHÍ-PUTRA. Legend: (<i>Si</i>) <i>va Siri Puḷumávisa</i> . The first syllable (<i>si</i>) of <i>Siva</i> is uncertain; and on some specimens the name may be <i>Puḷamávisa</i> . The letter <i>ḷ</i> resembles the modern form of the letter <i>d</i>				Total:	24
III. SIRIYAÑA SÁTAKAṆI GOTAMÍ-PUTRA II. Legend: * <i>ta Siriyāña Sātakaṇi</i> . The first letter is illegible ...				Total ...	42
IV. There are a few coins with imperfect legends, <i>viz.</i> ,					
(a), with <i>ya(gada?) Sāta</i>	...	...	...	1	
(b), with <i>Siri Kaṇu Sāta</i> , and <i>ri Kaṇu Sāta</i>	...	...	...	2	
(c), with <i>rajño Va</i> , and <i>jño Va</i>	...	...	...	2	
(d), with <i>ratasa</i> , in the unusual place, in front of the elephant	...	...	...	1	6
V. Besides, there are 60 coins, or parts of coins, on which the legend is lost, though the elephant and the Ujjain symbol is often fairly preserved ...					60
Total :				...	183

N. B.—Though the two letters *va* and *ta*, on the coins, Nos. II and III, seem fairly distinct, it is not improbable that the word to be supplied is *rājño*. There is no trace of any inscription in front or below the elephant.

Report on 97 old coins forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, with his No. $\frac{594}{g}$, dated the 6th April, 1893.

The coins are stated to have been found at Badlada village, in the Hissar district. They consist of 3 silver (1 broken), and 94 copper coins. There were also 5 broken bits of copper.

They are coins of the following so-called Pathán Sultáns of Delhi: Jalálu-d-dín Fírúz Sháh II (689–695 A. H. = 1290–1295 A. D.), 'Aláu-d-dín Muḥammad Sháh (695–715, A. H. = 1295–1315, A. D.), Shihábu-d-dín 'Umar Sháh (715–716 A. H. = 1315–1316 A. D.), Quṭbu-d-dín Mubárák Sháh (716–720 A. H. = 1316–1320 A. D.), Násiru-d-dín Khusrú Sháh (720 A. H. = 1320 A. D.); all these of the Khaljí dynasty. Also Ghiyáṣu-d-dín Tughlaq Sháh (720–725 A. H. = 1320–1324 A. D.), and Muḥammad II, bin Tughlaq (725–752 A. H. = 1324–1351 A. D.); both of the Tughlaq dynasty. The whole find, thus, covers a period of 61 years, from 1290–1351 A. D.

The following is a detailed statement:—

I. JALÁLU-D-DÍN FÍRÚZ SHÁH. Type: like B. M. Cat., No. 146, and Chronicles No. 133; copper				...	1
II. 'ALÁU-D-DÍN MUḤAMMAD SHÁH,					
1. Silver. Type: like B. M. Cat., No. 164. Mints and dates lost				...	3
2. Copper. Type: like B. M. Cat., No. 195, dates 701 ² , 702 ² , 703 ³ , 711 ¹ , 712 ² , 713 ⁶ , 714 ² , 715 ¹				...	21 24
III. SHIHÁBU-D-DÍN 'UMAR SHÁH. Copper. Type: like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 205, date [7]15				...	1
IV. QUṬBU-D-DÍN MUBÁRAK SHÁH. 1. Copper, square, like Br. Mus., Cat., No. 225, date 719				...	1
2. Copper, round, like Br. Mus. Cat., No. 215, date 716				...	1
3. Copper, round, like B. M. C., No. 214, date 716 ³				...	3
4. Copper, round, like B. M. C., No. 221, date 717				...	1 6
V. NÁSIRU-D-DÍN KHUSRÚ SHÁH. Copper, like B. M. C., No. 236, date [7]20				...	1
VI. GHIYÁṢU-D-DÍN TUGHLAQ SHÁH,					
1. Copper, like B. M. C., No. 249–251, dates 721 ⁶ , 722 ¹⁰ , 723 ⁶ , 724 ⁵ , 725 ² , 727 ¹ , 4 illegible				...	34
2. Copper, like B. M. C., No. 257, date on margin of one, 720; others illegible				...	13 47

VII. MUHAMMAD BIN TUQHLAQ,

1. Copper, like B. M. C., No. 281, dates 726 ³ , 727 ⁶ , 728 ¹	15
2. Copper, like B. M. C., No. 278, date 725 ...	1
3. Copper, like B. M. C., No. 284, date 736 ...	1 17

Grand total: ... 97

Mr. G. A. Grierson read an obituary notice of the death of Mr. F. S. Growse:—

The Council regret to have to report the death on the 19th of last May of Mr. Frederick Salmon Growse C. I. E., M. A., at the age of 56, who was for thirty years a member of this Society. Mr. Growse was born in the year 1836 and was educated at Oriel and Queen's Colleges, Oxford, where he was a scholar of his College, and took the degree of M. A. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1860, was elected a member of this Society in the year 1861, and commenced contributing to the *Journal* and *Proceedings* some six years afterwards. His first paper, "*On the Transliteration of Indian Alphabets in the Roman Character*," appeared in the *Journal* for the year 1867. For some years he principally devoted himself to assisting in the task then lately undertaken by the Society of producing a correct edition of the Prithiráj Ráysá of Chánd Bardái, his last paper on this subject appearing in the year 1878. In the course of his researches, he became involved in a controversy with Mr. John Beames, as to the principles on which a scientific edition and translation of the poem should be prepared. The arguments of both scholars will be found duly recorded in the *Journal*, but are now of little more than academical value, as it is has since been ascertained that the poem is a modern forgery.

In the meantime the exigencies of the public service had taken Mr. Growse to Mathurá, with which district his name is indissolubly connected. The *Journal* of the Society and the *Indian Antiquary* contain numerous papers on the holy land of Kṛishṇa-worshippers, full of most valuable information about the country and its people, their beliefs and religious customs. These papers were subsequently collected in one of his more important works, "*Mathurá: a District Memoir*." Mr. Growse was transferred to Bulandshahr in 1878, where he remained for some six years, being then transferred to Fatehpur where he finished his career of Indian service in the year 1891. On both of these districts he wrote admirable monographs, viz:—"Bulandshahr: or Sketches of an Indian District, Social, Historical, and Architectural," and "*A Supplement to the 'Fatehpur Gazetteer.'*"

During his residence at Mathurá Mr. Growse became an earnest student of Indian Architecture, and on his transfer to Bulandshahr he was enabled to put the lessons which he had learned into practice. He found Bulandshahr a mean little place, and left it in 1884, the most architectural modern town of its size in the North-Western Provinces. The improvements effected are recorded in a beautifully illustrated work published in 1886, entitled "*Indian Architecture of To-day, as exemplified in New Buildings in the Bulandshahr District.*"

In the year 1876, there appeared in the *Journal* of the Society from Mr. Growse's pen, an article entitled, "*The Prologue to the Rámáyana of Tulsi Dás: a Specimen Translation.*" This was the first public intimation of the task to which Mr. Growse had lately applied himself—the translation of the famous epic of the great poet of Oudh. It is on this translation that Mr. Growse's fame will rest in this country. It has made his name known wherever the worship of Ráma prevails, and his translation, the first volume of which was issued in 1880, is eagerly sought for and bought by English-knowing natives throughout North-Western India. The work has been frequently re-printed, and the elegance of its style and the general accuracy which distinguishes it have been frequently publicly recognised by the best critics. To European students of the Hindí language the work has been invaluable, and it has materially assisted later labourers in their researches in the same field.

When Mr. Growse retired from Government Service in 1891, his friends hoped that his newly-found leisure would enable him to continue those studies by which he had rendered his name conspicuous, and by which he had added lustre to the Society of which he was so long a member. In losing him, the world of Oriental literature has lost a fellow-labourer whose work, in its own peculiar sphere, was conscientious and thorough, and at the same time frequently graced by an eminently artistic style.

The SECRETARY read a circular from the Royal Society of New South Wales, enumerating prizes to be given for original researches on certain subjects connected with Australia. This can be seen in the Society's Office.

The SECRETARY stated that the Council proposed to discontinue the opening of the library between 7 to 9 A. M. The Assistant Librarian to attend the library from 10-30 A. M. to 5-30 P. M.

Mr. C. Little moved and Dr. A. W. Alcock seconded, that the question be postponed and that it be referred to the Council for reconsideration.

The SECRETARY read a circular from the Microscopical Society of Calcutta announcing the dates of their General Meetings to be, 10th July, 14th August and 11th September 1893.

Mr. L. de Nicéville exhibited two boxes of butterflies collected by Mr. W. Doherty in New Guinea, also a pair of Pollinia of an Orchid removed from the eyes of one of the butterflies and mounted as a microscopic slide, and made some remarks on them:—

“I pass round for the inspection of the members present this evening two boxes of butterflies collected in New Guinea by that intrepid traveller and naturalist, Mr. William Doherty, of Cincinnati, United States of America, who has devoted the last fifteen years of his life to collecting natural history objects in the East, more especially insects, and has in the course of his travels visited nearly every island in the Malay Archipelago, from Sumatra on the west to New Guinea on the east. The first box contains specimens from Humboldt's Bay, on the north of New Guinea at about the 141st E meridian; the second box specimens from Andai, N.-W. New Guinea. Comparatively few collections have been made on the north coast of this great island, so the specimens may perhaps be of interest to some of the members present.

I also pass round a microscopic slide which contains two pollinia which I removed, one from the middle of the convex surface of each eye of one of the butterflies (*Papilio pandion*, Wallace) now exhibited from Andai. The butterfly is a male and must, one would think, have suffered considerable inconvenience from the presence of these pollinia attached to his eyes. As you will see, they are nearly half an inch in length (11 mms.), and consist of an oval disc by which they attach themselves firmly to any object which may touch them, the disc being covered with a viscid matter which dries in a very little while (Darwin says, in a few minutes); a lengthened straight stem called a caudicle; and the brush-like head which is composed of the pollen-grains proper. Considerable force was required to remove each pollinium, and from the fact of their being so firmly attached I very much doubt if any butterfly could unaided get rid of them. Each pollinium projected forwards from the eye in a line with the axis of the body of the insect, the two pollinia being placed symmetrically. I shewed the slide to Dr. David Prain of the Royal Botanic Garden, Shibpur, but all he could tell me about it is that the pollinia belonged to some Orchid, but he would not even guess as to the genus of the plant. A vast mass of most interesting information on the subject generally will be found in Mr. Charles Darwin's work, “The various Contrivances by which Orchids are Fertilised by Insects,” to which book

During his residence at Mathurá Mr. Growse became an earnest student of Indian Architecture, and on his transfer to Bulandshahr he was enabled to put the lessons which he had learned into practice. He found Bulandshahr a mean little place, and left it in 1884, the most architectural modern town of its size in the North-Western Provinces. The improvements effected are recorded in a beautifully illustrated work published in 1886, entitled "*Indian Architecture of To-day, as exemplified in New Buildings in the Bulandshahr District.*"

In the year 1876, there appeared in the *Journal* of the Society from Mr. Growse's pen, an article entitled, "*The Prologue to the Rámáyana of Tulsi Dás: a Specimen Translation.*" This was the first public intimation of the task to which Mr. Growse had lately applied himself—the translation of the famous epic of the great poet of Oudh. It is on this translation that Mr. Growse's fame will rest in this country. It has made his name known wherever the worship of Ráma prevails, and his translation, the first volume of which was issued in 1880, is eagerly sought for and bought by English-knowing natives throughout North-Western India. The work has been frequently re-printed, and the elegance of its style and the general accuracy which distinguishes it have been frequently publicly recognised by the best critics. To European students of the Hindí language the work has been invaluable, and it has materially assisted later labourers in their researches in the same field.

When Mr. Growse retired from Government Service in 1891, his friends hoped that his newly-found leisure would enable him to continue those studies by which he had rendered his name conspicuous, and by which he had added lustre to the Society of which he was so long a member. In losing him, the world of Oriental literature has lost a fellow-labourer whose work, in its own peculiar sphere, was conscientious and thorough, and at the same time frequently graced by an eminently artistic style.

The SECRETARY read a circular from the Royal Society of New South Wales, enumerating prizes to be given for original researches on certain subjects connected with Australia. This can be seen in the Society's Office.

The SECRETARY stated that the Council proposed to discontinue the opening of the library between 7 to 9 A. M. The Assistant Librarian to attend the library from 10-30 A. M. to 5-30 P. M.

Mr. C. Little moved and Dr. A. W. Alcock seconded, that the question be postponed and that it be referred to the Council for reconsideration.

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I may refer any one especially interested in the subject. The book, however, is not in the Library of the Asiatic Society, and I have to thank Dr. King for the loan of a copy from Shibpur. I may add, in conclusion, that I have probably set out with my own hands 30,000 or 40,000 butterflies, but this New Guinea *Papilio* is the only one that I have found with the pollinia of an Orchid attached to it."

The following papers were read :—

1. *On some newly-recorded Corals from the Indian Seas*,—By A. W. ALCOCK, ESQ., M.B., C.M.Z.S., *Officiating Superintendent of the Indian Museum*.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

2. *A brief account of Bhāskara, and of the works written and the discoveries made by him*,—By the late BAPÚ DEVA SĀSTRĪ. *Communicated by the PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY*.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

3. *Materials for a Flora of the Malayan Peninsula (No. 5)*,—By GEORGE KING, ESQ., M.B., LL.D., F.R.S., C.I.E., *Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta*.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in May last :—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

Presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

- Bombay. Bombay Natural History Society,—*Journal*, Vol. VII, No. 4.
 ———. The Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXII, Parts 262–64.
 Calcutta. Asiatic Society of Bengal,—*Proceedings*, Nos. 2–5, 1893.
 ———. ———. *Journal*, Part I, No. 1, 1893.
 ———. ———. ———. Part II, No. 1, 1893.
 ———. ———. ———. Part III, No. 1, 1893.
 ———. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XIII, Nos. 18–22.
 ———. Maha-Bodhi Society,—*Journal*, Vol. II, No. 1.
 ———. Photographic Society of India,—*Journal*, Vol. VI, No. 5.

- Chicago, Ill. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—Vol. XV, No. 2.
- Colombo. Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,—Journal, Vol. XII.
- Florence. La Società Africana d' Italia,—Bullettino, Tome VIII, Fasc 6-8.
- . La Società Italiana di Anthropologia, Etnologia e Psicologia Comparata,—Archivio per L' Antropologia e la Etnologia, Tome XXII, Fasc. 3.
- Hague. Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië,—Bijdragen tot de Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië, Deel VIII, Aflevering 2.
- Havre. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre,—Bulletin, Mars—Avril, 1893.
- Leipzig. Der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft,—Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Band IX, No. 4.
- . Der Königlich Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig,—Berichte, Phil-Hist Classe, III, 1892.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1094-98.
- . The Athenæum,—Nos. 3417-21.
- . Geological Society,—Quarterly Journal, Vol. XLIX, Part. 2.
- . Institution of Electrical Engineers,—Journal, Vol. XXII, No. 105.
- . Nature,—Vol. XLVII, Nos. 1206, 1225-29.
- . Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland,—Journal, Part II, 1893.
- . Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LIII, No. 6.
- . Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. I, No. 5.
- . Zoological Society of London,—Proceedings, Part IV, 1892.
- . ———. Transactions, Vol. XIII, Part 5.
- Manchester. Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society,—Memoirs and Proceedings, Vol. VII, No. 1.
- Moscow. La Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou,—Bulletin, No. 4, 1892.
- Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XIX, No. 5.
- New Haven. American Oriental Society,—Journal, Vol. XV, No. 3.
- . Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences,—Transactions, Vol. VIII, Part 2; IX, 1.
- Paris. Société de Géographie,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Nos. 8 et 9, 1893.

- Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—*Memorie*, Tome XXII, No. 4.
- Santiago. La Société Scientifique du Chili,—*Actes*, Tome II, No. 3.
- St. Petersburg. Horti Petropolitani,—*Acta*, Tomus XII, Fasc. 2.
- . Russian Imperial Geographical Society,—*Proceedings*, Vol. XXVIII, No. 6; XXIX, 2.
- . Der Russisch-Kaiserlichen Mineralogischen Gesellschaft zu St. Peterburg,—*Verhandlungen*, Band XXIX.
- Sydney. Linnean Society of New South Wales,—*Proceedings*, Vol. VII, Part 4.
- Taiping. Perak Government,—*Gazette*, Vol. VI, Nos. 11 and 12.
- Tôkyô. Imperial University of Japan,—*Journal of the College of Science*, Vol. VI, Part 1.
- Trieste. La Società Adriatica di Scienze Naturali in Trieste,—*Bollettino*, Tome XIV.
- Turin. La R. Accademia della Scienze di Torino,—*Atti*, Tome XXVIII, Nos. 4-8.
- Vienna. Der K. K. Geologischen Reichsanstalt,—*Verhandlungen*, Nrn. 2-5, 1893.
- Wellington. Polynesian Society,—*Journal*, Vol. II, No. 1.
- Zürich. Der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zurich,—*Vierteljahrsschrift*, Band XXXVII, Nrn. 3 und 4.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

Presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

- BYSACK, GAUR DAS. Some Neglected Indian Records. 8vo.
- RÂY, PRATÂPA CHANDRA. The Mahabharata, translated into English Prose, Part LXXIX. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.
- SÂSTRI, PANDIT HRISHI KESÂ. The Sanskrit Critical Journal for February and March, 1893. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.
- SVOBODA, DR. W. Die Bewöhner des Nicobaren-Archipels, nach eigenen Beobachtungen, älteren und neueren quellen (Separat-Abdruck aus "Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie," Bd. V und VI). 4to. Leyden, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

- Resolution on the Revenue Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.
- Triennial Report on the working of the Government Charitable Dispensaries in the Central Provinces for the year 1892. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de feu Ahmed Véfyk Pacha. 4to. Constantinople, 1893.

CURATEUR DE LA SUCCESSION DE FEU AHMED VE'FYK PACHA.

SHELTON, E. M. The Cultivation of Wheat in Queensland (Bulletin, Department of Agriculture, Brisbane, No. 22). 8vo. Brisbane, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BRISBANE.

Report of the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States for 1891. . 8vo. Washington, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, UNITED STATES.

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal during the quarter ending the 31st December 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

The Indian Antiquary for March and April 1893. 4to. Bombay, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Catalogue of Notices to Mariners, issued during the year 1892. 8vo. 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Census of India, 1891. General Tables for British Provinces and Feudatory States, Vol. I. Fcp. London, 1892.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REV. AND AGRI. DEPARTMENT.

Results of Observations of the fixed Stars made with the Meridian Circle at the Government Observatory, Madras, in the years 1877, 1878, and 1879, Vol. VI. 4to. Madras, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, MADRAS.

The Indian Journal of Education for May 1893. 8vo. Madras, 1893.

V. KALYANARAM IYER, ESQ.

SERRURIER, L. Prof. Schlegel's Zoogenaamde Kritiek van het Japansch-Nederlandsch en Japansch-Engelsch Woordenboek, Deel III. 8vo. Leyden, 1893.

KÖNINKLIJK INSTITUUT VOOR DE TAAL- LAND- EN VOLKENKUNDE

VAN NEDERLANDSCH-INDIE, HAGUE.

LESKIEN, AUGUST. Untersuchungen über Quantität und Betonung in den Slavischen Sprachen (Des XIII. Bandes der Abhandlungen der Philologisch-Historischn Classe der Königl. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Nr. VI). 4to. Leipzig, 1893.

VOIGT, MORITZ. Ueber die Leges Iuliae Iudiciorum Privatorum und Publicorum (Des XIII. Bandes der Abhandlungen der Philologisch-Historischen Classe der Königl. Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften, Nr. V). 4to. Leipzig, 1893.

DER KÖNIGL. SÄCHSISCHEN GESELLSCHAFT DER WISSENSCHAFTEN,

LEIPZIG.

Monthly Weather Review for December 1892. 4to. Calcutta, 1893.
 Original Meteorological Observations of Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow,
 Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay and Madras, for December 1892.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GONDA, M BE'LA de. La Régularisation des Portes de Fer et des autres
 Cataractes du bas Danube (Vème Congrès International de Naviga-
 tion Intérieure, Paris, 1892). 8vo. Paris, 1892.

LA SOCIÉTÉ DE GÉOGRAPHIE HONGROISE À BUDAPEST.

General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India Department
 during 1891-92. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Report of the President of Yale University for the year ending Decem-
 ber 31st, 1892. 8vo. New Haven, 1893.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

PERIODICALS PURCHASED.

Allahabad. North Indian Notes and Queries,—Vol. III, No. 2.
 Calcutta. Indian Medical Gazette,—Vol. XXVIII, No. 5.
 Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles,—Tome
 XXIX, No. 4.
 Leipzig. Annalen der Physik und Chemie,—Band XLVIII, Heft 4;
 XLIX, 1.
 ———. Beiblätter, Band XVII, Stück 4.
 London. The Chemical News,—Vol. LXVII, Nos. 1743-47.
 ———. Numismatic Circular,—No. 6, 1893.
 Paris. Revue Scientifique,—Tome LI, Nos. 16-20.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
FOR JULY, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 5th July, 1893, at 9-15. P.M.

L. DE NICEVILLE, Esq., F.E.S., in the Chair.

The following members were present :—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, G. A. Grierson, Esq., A. Hogg, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., Dr. W. King, C. Little, Esq., Kumar Rameswar Maliah, C. R. Marriot, Esq., R. D. Oldham, Esq., Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitors :—Dr. R. Anderson, W. J. Simmons, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Forty-two presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

Bábu Radhikáraman Chatterji.

C. D. Mangos, Esq.

Pandit Beni Madho Tribedi.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :—

Edward O'Brien, Esq., C.S., Deputy Commissioner of Kangra, proposed by M. L. Dames, Esq., seconded by Dr. A. W. Alcock.

Bábu Sures Chandra Samajpati, Editor, "*Sáhitya*," proposed by Bábu Rajanikánta Gupta, seconded by Pandit Hara Prasad Sastri.

No account has been taken of the sale-proceeds of books, as they cover the establishment, postage, and other charges.

The following books have been stopped for want of funds or other reasons; we recommend that these should be undertaken on the first opportunity:—

1. Chaturvarga Chintámaṇi.
2. Sher Phyin.
3. Taittiriya Saṃhitá.
4. Śāṃkhāyana Śrauta Sūtra.
5. Maásir-ul-Umará.
6. Nyāya Kusumánjali.
7. Śrī Bhāshya.
8. Yoginí Tantra.
9. Kátantra.
10. Atharvaṇa Upanishads.
11. Apastamba Śrauta Sūtra.
12. Lalita Vistara (English Translation).
13. Suśruta.

With regard to future publications, we recommend that a list be drawn up, showing, in order of urgency, works which the Society desires to publish in the "Bibliotheca Indica." As new works are proposed to be published, they can be inserted in their proper place in the list.

We append the following list, which we have drawn up in order of urgency, of books which it has been proposed to publish, and recommend that it may be adopted and adhered to. We cannot hope to publish works in the order given in every case, as we cannot find at the same time a competent editor and a sufficiency of manuscripts. When, therefore, it is found impossible to publish an earlier number, the next in the list should be taken up, and so on, till a suitable work is found.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Aitareya Bráhmaṇa. | 11. Táj-ul-Maásir. |
| 2. Hiranya Keśi Sūtra (Śrauta). | 12. Naqd u'l Farazdaq Jarír. |
| 3. Baudhāyana Sūtra (Śrauta). | 13. Karaṇa Grantha. |
| 4. Akbarnámah (Translation). | 14. Bhattotpala's Commentary on
the Brihat Saṃhitá. |
| 5. Vipáka Sūtra. | 15. Yājñavalkya Gítá. |
| 6. Ātádhamma Kathá Sutta. | 16. Kathá-kosha. |
| 7. Saddharma Puṇḍaríka. | 17. Kāla-viveka. |
| 8. Muntakhab-ul-Tawárfkh. | 18. Charaka. |
| 9. Tawárfkh i Yamíní. | |
| 10. Tawárfkh i Wassáf. | |

The Secretary read a circular from the "Smithsonian Institution," Washington, enumerating prizes to be given in connection with the "Hodgkins' Fund." This can be seen in the Society's office.

Mr. C. Little gave notice of the following proposal, which he intends to bring forward at the next meeting of the Society :

"That the meeting hour be changed from 9-15 P.M. to 9-30 P.M."

The following papers were read :—

1. *Note on some methods of preparing botanical specimens, communicating Memoranda* by MESSRS. C. MARIES, F.L.S., and R. PANTLING.—By D. PRAIN, Esq., M.B.

2. *On some Actiniaria from the Indian Seas.*—By A. ALCOCK, Esq., M.B., C.M.Z.S., Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

These papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in June last :—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—Circulars, Vol. XII, No. 105.

Berlin. Der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin,—Sitzungsberichte, XLI–LV.

Bordeaux. L'Académie nationale des Sciences, belles-lettres et Arts de Bordeaux,—Actes, Tome LII, Nos. 1–4; LIII, 1 et 2.

Brussels. La Société Entomologique de Belgique,—Annales, Tome XXXIV et XXXV.

Calcutta. Geological Survey of India,—Records, Vol. XXVI, Part 2.

———. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XIII, Nos. 23–25; XIV, 1.

———. Maha-Bodhi Society,—Journal, Vol. II, No. 2.

———. Photographic Society of India,—Journal, Vol. VI, No. 6.

Chicago, Ill. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—Vol. XV, No. 3.

Frankfort a/o. Des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins des Reg.-Bez. Frankfurt,—Helios, Jahrg X, Nr. 9.

———. Societatum Litteræ, Jahrg VI, Nr. 11 und 12.

Ithaca. Cornell University—Library Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 3.

Leipzig. Der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft,—Zeitschrift, Band XLVII, Heft 1.

———. Der Königlich Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig,—Math.-Phy. classe, Verhandlungen, I, 1893.

- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1099-1102.
 ———. The Athenæum,—Nos. 3422-3425.
 ———. Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,—
 Journal, Vol. XXII, No. 3.
 ———. Institution of Electrical Engineers,—Journal, Vol. XXII, No.
 106.
 ———. Institution of Mechanical Engineers,—Proceedings, No. 3,
 1892.
 ———. Nature,—Vol. XLVIII, Nos. 1230-1233; and Index to Vol.
 XLVII.
 ———. Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LIII,
 No. 7.
 ———. Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. I,
 No. 6.
 ———. Royal Institution of Great Britain,—Proceedings, Vol. XIII,
 Part 3.
 ———. Royal Microscopical Society,—Journal, Part I, 1893.
 ———. Zoological Society of London,—Proceedings, Part I, 1893.
 ———. ———, Transactions, Vol. XIII, Part 6.
 Lyon. La Société d' Anthropologie de Lyon,—Bulletin, Tome XI.
 Mexico. La Sociedad Científica "Antonio Alzate,"—Memorias y Revista,
 Tome VI, Nos. 7 et 8.
 Munich. Der K. b. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu München,—Sit-
 zungsberichte, Math-Phys cl. Heft III, 1891; I-II, 1892.
 ———. ———. ———. Philos. Philol u hist cl. Heft III-V, 1891;
 I-II, 1892.
 ———. ———. ———. Abhandlungen, Hist classe. Band XX Abth. 1.
 ———. ———. ———. Math-Phys cl. Band XVII, Abth. 3.
 ———. ———. ———. Philos. Philol cl. Band XIX, Abth. 3.
 Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XIX, No. 6.
 Nantes. La Société des Sciences Naturelles de L' Ouest de la France,—
 Bulletin, Tome II, Nos. 3 et 4.
 Naples. La Società Africana d' Italia,—Bollettino, Anno XII, Fasc. 3-4.
 Paris. La Société d' Anthropologie de Paris,—Bulletins, Tome III,
 Fasc. 3.
 ———. Journal Asiatique,—Tome XX, Nos. 2 et 3.
 ———. Musée Guimet,—Annales, Tome XXII et XXIII.
 ———. ———. Revue de l' Histoire des Religions, Tome XXV, No.
 3; XXVI, 1-3.
 ———. Du Muséum d' Histoire Naturelle,—Nouvelles Archives, 3^e Série,
 Tome III et IV.
 ———. Société de Géographie,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Nos. 10
 et 11, 1893.

- Paris. La Société Zoologique de France,—Bulletin, Tome XVII, No. 8.
 ———. ———. Mémoires, Tome V, No. 5.
 Pisa. La Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali,—Atti, 5 Febbraio—5
 Marzo, 1893.
 Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Tome XXII,
 No. 5.
 St. Petersburg. L' Académie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Péters-
 bourg,—Mémoires, VII^e série, Tome XXXVIII, No. 14; XL, 1.
 Taiping. Perak Government,—Gazette, Vol. VI, Nos. 13–15.
 Vienna. Der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften,—Almanach,
 1892.
 ———. ———. Archiv für österreichische Geschichte, Band LXXVIII,
 Heft 1.
 ———. ———. Denkschriften, Phil-Hist cl. Band XLI.
 ———. ———. Oesterreichische Geschichts-Quellen, Band XLVI, Abth
 2; XLVII, 1.
 ———. ———. Sitzungsberichte, Math-Naturw cl. Abth. I, Band C,
 Heft 8–10; CI, 1–6; II a, C, 8–10; CI, 1–5; II b, C, 8–10; CI, 1–5,
 III, C, 8–10; CI, 1–5.
 ———. ———. ———. Phil-hist., cl. Band CXXVI.
 ———. Der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien,—Mittheilungen,
 Band XXIII, Heft 1.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

- GREEVEN, R. The Heroes Five (Panchon Pir), an attempt to collect
 some of the songs of the "Pachpirya" Ballad-mongers in the
 Benares Division. 8vo. Allahabad, 1893.
 MAN, EDWARD HORACE. A Dictionary of the Central Nicobarese Lan-
 guage (English-Nicobarese and Nicobarese-English). 8vo. Lon-
 don, 1889.
 RĀY, PRATAPA CHANDRA. The Mahabharata, translated into English
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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
FOR AUGUST, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 2nd August, 1893, at 9-15 P.M.

DR. A. F. R. HOERNLE, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following members were present :—

Bábu Nobin Chand Bural, G. A. Grierson, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., The Rev. H. B. Hyde, J. Mann, Esq., T. R. Munro, Esq., L. deNicéville, Esq., Pandit Hara Prasád Sástri, Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitor:—A. W. B. Power, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Sixty-four presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the last meeting of the Society, were ballotted for and elected Ordinary Members :—

Edward O'Brien, Esq., C.S.

Bábu Suresh Chandra Samajpati.

The following gentlemen are candidates for election at the next meeting :—

Bábu Purnmeshwar Narain Mahatha, Zemindar, Mozufferpore, proposed by P. Kennedy, Esq., seconded by C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Surgeon-Captain R. Anderson, I. M. S., proposed by Dr. A. W. Alcock, seconded by Dr. J. H. Tull Walsh.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society:—

P. J. Carter, Esq.

Colonel T. H. Haldich, R.E.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Jenkins, M.S.C.

The SECRETARY reported the death of Nawáb Bahádur Abdul Latíf Khán, C.I.E., an ordinary member of the Society.

Dr. Hoernle read an obituary notice of the death of Nawáb Bahádur Abdul Latíf Khán.

“The life of the illustrious Muhammadan leader who has recently passed away, and who also was a member of this Society, deserves a notice in these Proceedings.

“Sprung from a respectable family in East Bengal, Nawáb Bahádur Abdul Latíf received his education in the Calcutta Madrasa in which he eventually became Anglo-Arabic Professor. In March 1849, while holding this appointment, he was appointed a Deputy Magistrate in the 24-Pergannahs on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem. Four years later he was promoted to a higher grade and placed in charge of the Sub-division of Kalaroa in the same district. The following year he was transferred to the Sub-division of Jahánábád. Here he remained for about five years, and his administration was so successful that he was officially thanked by the Magistrate, while the leading Zamindárs of the place presented him with a farewell address, expressing their satisfaction at his administration of the Sub-division and regret at his transfer from it. From Jahánábád, he was transferred to Alipore in the 24-Pergannahs, and in 1867, the newly-created Suburban Police Court of that place was placed under his charge. After ten years of such incumbency, he was appointed to officiate as Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta. In October 1877, he was appointed to the Suburban Police Court at Sealdah and continued in this charge till the 31st December 1884, on which date he retired from the service of Government to enjoy the pension which he had so well earned.

“In 1863 Abdul Latíf was appointed a Fellow of the Calcutta University. In 1877 he was created a Khán Bahádur, three years later a Nawáb, and on the 1st January 1883 was decorated with the insignia of the Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. There has not been a single national or patriotic movement during the last thirty years in which Nawáb Abdul Latíf had not taken a prominent part. But it is as the pioneer of English education amongst the Muhammadans of these Provinces that the late Nawáb Bahádur will be best remembered by posterity. At a time when the Muhammadan gentry of Bengal had obstinately set their faces against English education, and Muhammadan

bigotry was supreme, it was Abdul Latíf who alone had the courage and the foresight to come forward and hold aloft—often in the face of bitter opposition—the standard of English education, and he was thus the pioneer of a movement which has already brought much benefit to his hitherto benighted community, and promises to do still more good for them.

“As a man, the late Nawáb Bahádúr possessed many social and other qualities which made him the respected centre of a large number of friends.”

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY (Numismatic) read reports on the following finds of Treasure Trove Coins:—

(I) Report on an old silver coin forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwála, with his No. 327, dated the 5th June 1893.

The Deputy Commissioner reports that 449 coins were found, of which only the one specimen forwarded for examination has been recovered from the finder. All the remainder have been disposed of by the finder for Rs. 440, for which a fine of Rs. 500 was inflicted on him. The time and place of finding are not specified in the Deputy Commissioner's report.

The single coin, forwarded, is a rupee of the Moghul Emperor, Aḥmad Sháh Bahádúr, of the mint *Dáru-s-Salṭanat Ldhór* (mutilated.) The date is lost, the regnal year is 3. An indifferent specimen.

(II) Report on 115 old silver coins, forwarded by the Collector of Champaran, with his No. 233G, dated the $\frac{22}{23}$ May 1893.

The Collector in his letter to the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 137G, dated the 26th April 1893, states that on the 12th March 1893, two boys of Tolah Dih, Soogaon Pergana, while digging, found a *Kattia*, containing some 500 or 600 Rupees. Of these only 115 were eventually recovered by the Collector and transmitted to the Asiatic Society of Bengal for examination.

The descriptive list of the coins in the Collector's letter to the Commissioner is altogether incorrect. The following is a correct list of them. There are, coins of Akbar, 23; of Jahángír, 61; of Sháh Jahán, 31. Total: 115.

The following is a detailed description of them:—

(1) AKBAR, 963–1014 A. H. = 1556–1605 A. D.

(a) Type: round, *jaljalál*, months of Ilahí years;
 mints: Aḥmadábád³, Lāhor⁶, Kábul⁴,
 Jahángírnagar¹ (?); dates 40¹, 41¹, 42¹,
 43¹, 44², 46¹, 47², 49¹, others mutilated,
 total 19

(b) Type: square, <i>jaljalál</i> , month <i>Azr</i> , date 32 ...	1	
(c) Type: square, <i>Kalimah</i> ; date 999, mint?; and date <i>alif</i> (= 1000), mint <i>Urdú Zafar</i> <i>qarín</i>	2	
(d) Type: round, <i>Kalimah</i> , areas as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 108	1	23
(2) JAHÁNGÍR, 1014–1037 A. H. = 1605–1627 A. D.		
(a) Type: round, lettered surfaces, months of Ilahí years; like Brit. Mus. Cat. Nos. 444, 467. Months: Farwardín ⁵ , Ardíbihist ¹ , Khúrdád ² , Tír ⁶ , Amardád ⁴ , Shariwar ¹ , Mihr ³ , Abán ⁶ , Azar ⁵ , Zai ³ , Bahman ² , Isfandármiz ⁴ . Mints: Tattah ¹ , Jahángir- nagar ² , Akbarnagar ² , Rohtás ¹ , Patnah ⁴¹	47	
(b) Type: round, ornamental areas, like Brit. Mus. Cat., Nos. 447, 455; months of Ilahí years: Khúrdád ¹ , Azar ¹ , Bahman ¹ , Isfan- darmiz ² ; all Mint Láhor	5	
(c) Type: round, lettered surfaces	8	60
(3) SHÁH JAHÁN 1037–1068 A. H. = 1627–1658 A. D.		
(a) Type: round, square areas, linear. In one specimen the area is double-lined	25	
(b) Type: round, lettered surfaces	7	32
Grand total	115	

(III) Report on 14 old silver coins forwarded by the Offg. Collec-
tor of Jessore, with his No. $\frac{G}{619}$, dated the 19th June 1893.

In his report to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
No. $\frac{G}{618}$, dated the 19th June 1893, the Collector states, that the coins
were found in Narail on the 7th April 1893, by a person while cutting
the plinth of a dilapidated building. It appears that 60 coins were
found, of which, however, only 14 have been recovered from the finder.

The identification of these 14 coins, given by the Collector in
his letter to the Commissioner on the authority, I presume, of some
Court Mohurir, is entirely wrong. They are said to be coins of a
“Sultan Abu Mazafer (King of Bagdad in Asiatic Turkey)” and to
be dated in “681 Hijra.” In reality, they are the coins of some of the
so-called “Independent Sultáns of Bengal;” *viz.*, Sikandar Sháh, bin
Ilyás (1358–89), Ghiyásu-d-dín ‘Azam Sháh (1389–1396), Saifu-d-dín
Hamzah Sháh (1396–1406), Shihábu-d-dín Báyzid Sháh (1409–1414),

and Jalálu-d-dín Muḥammad Sháh (1414-1431 A. D.) Accordingly they cover a period of about 42 years. (From 1389 to 1431 A. D.)

The following is a detailed description :—

(1) SIKANDAR SHÁH BIN ILYÁS			
(a)	One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 37, mint Fírúzábád, date lost	...	1
(b)	One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 32, mint and date illegible, much cut by shroff-marks	... ..	1
(c)	One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 46, mint and date lost	... ..	1 3
(2) GHÍYÁS-U-D-DÍN 'AẒAM SHÁH :			
(a)	Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 60, mint and date illegible, condition indifferent	... ..	2
(b)	One coin, like J. A. S. B., xv. No. 5 ; mint Fírúzábád, date 794	... ..	1 3
(3) SAIFU-D-DÍN HAMZAH SHÁH,			
	Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 65 ; mint Fírúzábád, date of one 814, other lost.	2 2	
(4) SHIHÁBU-D-DÍN BÁYÁZID SHÁH			
(a)	Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 67, mints and dates lost	... ..	2
(b)	Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 68, mints lost, date 816	... ..	1
(c)	One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 71	... ..	1 4
(5) JALÁLU-D-DÍN MUḤAMMAD SHÁH			
(a)	One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 77, mint lost, date 834	... ..	1
(b)	One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 72, mint Fírúzábád, date illegible	... ..	1 2
Total			14

(IV) Report on three gold coins, forwarded by the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatory States, Rajpur, with his No. 4562, no date, 1893.

The three coins are stated to have been found in the bed of the river Ang, in the Feudatory State of Patna.

One of the coins is of pure gold ; the other two are of a mixed metal, with a large proportion of gold. They are of two different sizes ; two are $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and one $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

All three coins belong to precisely the same class as those reported on by me about three months ago (see *Proceedings* for April 1893, p. 92). The latter were 56 in number, and had also been found in one of the Feudatory States, Sarangarh. The coins of the present find belong to Jájalla Deva, of the Kalachuri dynasty of Chedi, who is said to have reigned from about 1090–1120 A. D.

The figure on the reverse which I described in my previous report as that of Hanumán, is more probably that of a recumbent bull, turned to the right. The legend on the obverse is *S'ri Maj-Jájalla Deva*. On the reverse, in front of the recumbent bull, there is found the syllable *má* or *ma*.

(V) Report on 28 old Silver Coins forwarded by the Offg. Collector of Bhagulpur, with his No. 810G, dated 9th July 1892, No. 1036G, dated 10th August 1892, and No. 1359G, no date.

These coins are said to have been found by two boys in a hole enclosed in an earthen pot, in Mauza Kotia, Pergana Shophar, Thana Pratalganj, Subdivision Supaul of the Bhagalpur District.

They are rupees of the following independent Sultáns of Bengal: Sikandar Sháh (2 specimens), Ghiyásu-d-dín 'Azam Sháh (2), Saifu-d-dín Hamzah Sháh (1), Jalálu-d-dín Muḥammad Sháh (10) and Náṣiru-d-dín Maḥmúd Sháh I (13), covering a period of about 75 years, or from 1357 to 1430 A. D.

The following is a detailed Statement:—

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| 1, SIKANDAR SHÁH, BIN ILYÁS, 759–792 A. H. = 1357–1389 A. D. | | |
| Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 37, mint: Fírúzábád, date 784 | ... | 2 2 |
| 2, GHIYÁS-U-D-DÍN 'AZAM SHÁH, 792–799 A. H. = 1389–1396 A. D. | | |
| Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 63, mint: Fírúzábád, dates 811, 810 (?) | ... | 2 2 |
| 3, SAIFU-D-DÍN HAMZAH SHÁH, 799–809 A. H. = 1396–1506 A. D. | | |
| Type as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 65, mint: Fírúzábád, date 814 | ... | 1 1 |
| 4, JALÁLU-D-DÍN MUḤAMMAD SHÁH, 817–834 A. H. = 1414–1430 A. D. | | |
| (a) Type, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 83–85, mint: Fírúzábád, dates 817, 824 | ... | 2 |
| (b) Type, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 81, mint and date (?) | ... | 2 |

(c) Type, as in Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 87, mint: Arcot, Chatgáon, dates 834, 832 ^a ...	4
(d) Type, not in Brit. Mus. Cat., but general style as in No. 83, with obverse as in No. 78, mint: Firúzábád, date 831 ...	2 10
5, NÁSIRU-D-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH I, 846-864 A. H. = 1442-1459 A. D.	
(a) Type, not in Brit. Mus. Cat., mint: Chatgáon, date 844 or 843 ...	7
(b) Type, not in Brit. Mus. Cat., mint: Chatgáon, date 841, 842 ...	6 13
Total ...	28

VI. Report on 44 old silver coins forwarded by the Extra Asst. Commissioner, Sibsagar, with his No. 3754, dated 5th December 1891.

The coins are stated to have been found in the possession of a man on the Numogarh Tea Estate, but no information is given as to the circumstances under which they were found by him, or came into his possession.

They are of four different descriptions: One belongs to the Imperial Delhi issue of 'Aláu-d-dín Muḥammad Sháh (1295-1315 A.D.); another to one of the early Dependent Governors of Bengal, Ghiyáṣu-d-dín Bahádúr Sháh (1310-1330 A.D.); 38 to some of the so-called "Independent Sultáns of Bengal," (*viz.*, Ghiyáṣu-d-dín 'Azam Sháh 1339-1396, Shihábu-d-dín Báyzíd Sháh, 1409-1414, Jalálu-d-dín Muḥammad Sháh, 1414-1431, Násiru-d-dín Maḥmúd Sháh, 1442-1459, Ruknu-d-dín Bárbak Sháh, 1459-1474, Shamsu-d-dín Yúsuf Sháh, 1474-1481, Jalálud-dín Fath Sháh, 1481-1486, Saifu-d-dín Firúz Sháh, 1486-1489, Shamsu-d-dín Muẓaffar Sháh, 1490-1493, 'Aláu-d-dín Ḥusain Sháh, 1493-1518 A.D.), and 4 Hindú coins. So far as ascertainable, the coins of the find cover a period of nearly two centuries and a quarter. (From 1295 to 1518 A.D.) Regarding the items of the find, there is a curious resemblance between it and another from Kámrúp, a report on which is printed in the *Proceedings* of the Society, for April 1893.

The following is a detailed statement:—

(A) Imperial Delhi issue:—

(1) 'ALÁU-D-DÍN MUḤAMMAD SHÁH—

A coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 164, and Chron. No. 132, mint and date lost, cut by shroff-marks, indifferent ... 1 1

(B) Provincial Bengal issue:—

(2) GHİYÁS-U-D-DÍN BAHÁDUR SHÁH—

A coin like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 4, Chron.

Nos. 169, 170, mint and date lost, much
cut by shroff-marks, indifferent ... 1 1

(C) Independent Bengal issues:—

(3) GHİYÁS-U-D-DÍN 'AZAM SHÁH—

(a) One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 53

(Not in Thomas); mint lost, date [7]90 1

(b) One coin, like Indian Mus. Cat., No. 9874,

apparently no margins with mint or
date, with shroff-marks ... 1 2(4) SHIHÁBU-D-DÍN BĀYAZÍD SHÁH—

One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 68, and

Journal, As. Soc. Beng., XLII, p. 263,

No. 2, date 812, mint lost ... 1 1

(5) JALÁLU-D-DÍN MUHAMMAD SHÁH—

One coin, new type, unpublished, obv. in

tughra, date 824 (?). Rev. 'Abdul Jabbár

in small circular centre, within broad
arabesque margin ... 1 1(6) NÁSIRU-D-DÍN MAHMÚD SHÁH—

(a) One coin, tughra type, like Brit. Mus.

Cat., No. 83, mint and date illegible ... 1

(b) Three coins, Muzaffar type, like *J. A. S. B.*

LII, p. 217, Nos. 1, 2; date of one 756;

two very badly cut with shroff-marks ... 3

(c) One coin, new type unpublished: obv.

Násíru-d-dín, etc., in oblong area withinlined and dotted circle; rev. *Náib*, etc.,

within circle; margin cut away; date

and mint on area Fírúzábád 757 ... 1 5

(7) RUKNU-D-DÍN BARBAK SHÁH—

(a) Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 90,

mint: Jannatabad (?), date 873 ... 2

(b) One coin, Mujáhid type, like *J. A. S. B.*,

LII, p. 219, No. 12; date 874 ... 1

(c) Six coins, like *J. A. S. B.*, XLII, p. 275,

No. 1 (Pl. IX, No. 7). The margin,

which probably gave mint and date is

lost, or nearly lost on all ... 6 9

- (8) SHAMSU-D-DÍN YÚSUF SHÁH—
- (a) One coin, a new variety of Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 92, *Khazánah* 881 ... 1
 - (b) One coin, new, unpublished, legend as on Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 92, but obv. in lozenge area; mint and date illegible; cut by shroff-marks ... 1
 - (c) One coin, new, unpublished, legends similar as on the above coins, but both faces of coin divided into four compartments by straight lines ... 1
 - (d) One coin, new, unpublished, a new variety of Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 92 ... 1 4
- (9) JALÁLU-D-DÍN FATEH SHÁH—
- (a) Three coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 98 in indifferent condition; mints and dates lost ... 3
 - (b) One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 94, *Fathábád* 886 ... 1
 - (c) One coin, new variety of Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 98, on both faces legends in double lined octagons within outer circle; *Jannatábád* 88* ... 1
 - (d) One coin, new variety of Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 97, *Khazánah* 890 ... 1 6
- (10) SAIFU-D-DÍN FÍRÚZ SHÁH—
- (a) Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 99, *Khazánah* 896 and 894 ... 2
 - (b) One coin, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 100, *Fathábád* 893 ... 1 3
- (11) SHAMSU-D-DÍN MUẒAFFAR SHÁH :
- (a) One coin, with *Abul Naṣr*, like Brit. Mus. Cat., No. 105, mint and date illegible ... 1
 - (b) One coin, new, unpublished, with *Abul Muẓaffar*, [89]8 ... 1 2
- (12) 'ALÁU-D-DÍN HÚSAIN SHÁH—
- (a) Two coins, like Brit. Mus. Cat., Nos. 124, 128, *Fathábád* 89[9], *Muḥammadábád* 899 ... 2
 - (b) Two coins, very crude imitations ... 2
 - (c) One coin, almost illegible ... 1 5

(D) Hindú Coins—

(a) Two coins of Mahārāja Rūpa Nārāyaṇa; legend on <i>obv.</i> <i>S'ri S'ri Mahārāja Rūpa</i> <i>Nārāyaṇa Chaṇḍī Charaṇa</i> , 1667				...	2	
(b) Two coins, illegible				...	2	4
Grand Total				...	44	

Dr. Hoernle read the following letter from Mr. E. A. Gait, C.S., forwarding eight coins—

“I have recently been trying to collect some coins of the Koch kings. The only two hitherto published (so far as I am aware) being those referred to by Blochmann (*J. A. S. B.*, 1875, p. 306).

“Babu Madhab Chunder Bardaloi, E. A. C. at Barpeta, has just sent me eight coins which I enclose. Four of these are of the Koch dynasty and one of Jaintia.

“I have written asking him if the persons from whom he got them are willing to let me keep them, and if so, I shall be happy to give them to the Society. In any case, their examination will doubtless be of interest.

“In the course of next cold weather, I hope to add considerably to the number of coins now sent.”

Dr. Hoernle said that of the coins forwarded by Mr. Gait, four were of Kuch Behar, one of Jayantipur, one of Assam, and two of Nepal. They were as follows:—

1. Kuch Behar; a large coin of Lakshmī Nārāyaṇa, dated 1669, ^{5/} like No. MCCIII, in Marsden's *Numismata Orientalia*.
2. Kuch Behar; a small coin of Narendra Nārāyaṇa (Nara Nārāyaṇa?), like No. 6, Plate XLV, in Vol. II of Prinsep's *Indian Antiquities*, and similar to No. MCCXVIII in Marsden.
3. and 4. Kuch Behar; two small coins, duplicates, of Bāla Nārāyaṇa (?); see *Journal As. Soc. Bengal*, Vol. XLIV, p. 306.
5. Jayantipur; a large coin of Purandara, dated 1630; like No. MCCXVI in Marsden.
6. An old Assamese octagonal coin, similar to No. MCCXXI in Marsden, with illegible inscriptions.
7. Nepal, a large coin of Bhūpatīndra Mala Deva, dated 819.
8. Nepal, a large coin of Jagajjaya Mala Deva, called Mahīpatīndra, dated 868.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Council had elected Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle to officiate as Philological Secretary in the place of Mr. G. A. Grierson.

The SECRETARY read a letter, dated 7th July 1893, from Professor Dr. R. Semon, forwarding an invitation to subscribe for the erection of a marble bust of Professor Dr. Ernst Haeckel (a Centenary Member of the Society) in the Zoological Institute in Jena, on his sixtieth birthday. He stated that the Council were of opinion that the constitutions of the Society did not allow its funds to be used for such a purpose, but that he would be glad to forward any subscriptions from members in their private capacity.

The following papers were read :—

1. *Blind Root-suckers of the Sunderbans*,—By H. L. HEINIG, ESQ., Deputy Conservator of Forests.—Communicated by the Natural History Secretary.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

2. *On a new find of Ancient Nepalese Sanskrit Manuscripts*,—By PANDIT HARA PRASAD SĀSTRĪ.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the Meeting held in July last :—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

Baltimore. Johns Hopkins University,—American Chemical Journal, Vol. XIV, Nos. 2-7.

———. American Journal of Mathematics, Vol. XIV, Nos. 2 and 3.

———. American Journal of Philology, Vol. XII, No. 4; XIII, 1-3.

———. Circulars, Vol. XII, Nos. 106 and 107.

Bombay. Bombay Natural History Society,—Journal, Vol. VIII, No. 1.

———. The Indian Antiquary, Vol. XXII, Part 275.

Boston. Boston Society of Natural History,—Memoirs, Vol. IV, No. 10.

———. Proceedings, Vol. XXV, Parts 3 and 4.

Calcutta. Asiatic Society of Bengal,—Proceedings, No. VI, June, 1893.

———. Indian Engineering, Vol. XIV, Nos. 2-5.

———. Maha-bodhi Society,—Journal, Vol. II, No. 3.

———. Photographic Society of India,—Journal, Vol. VI, No. 7.

Cassel. Des Vereins für Naturkunde zu Kassel,—Bericht, XXXVIII.

- Copenhagen. Kongelige Nordiske Oldskrift-selskab,—Aarbøger, II Række, Bind VIII, Hefte 1.
- Danzig. Der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Danzig,—Schriften, Band VIII, Heft 1.
- Florence. La Società Africana d' Italia,—Bullettino, Tome I (serie seconda), Fasc. 1-3.
- Frankfurt, a/o. Des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereins des Reg.-Bez Frankfurt,—Helios, Jahrg. X, Nrn. 10-12; XI, 1.
- . Societatum Litteræ, Jahrg. VII, Nrn. 1-3.
- Graz. Des Naturwissenschaftlichen Vereines für Steiermark,—Mittheilungen, Jahrg 1892.
- Hamburg. Naturhistorischen Museum in Hamburg—Mittheilungen, Jahr X, Heft 1.
- Leipzig. Der Königlich Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig,—Math.-Phy. cl., Verhandlungen, Nrn. 2-3, 1893.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1103-1106.
- . The Athenæum,—Nos. 3426-3429.
- . Institution of Mechanical Engineers,—Proceedings, No. 4, 1892.
- . The Nature,—Vol. XLVIII, Nos. 1234-1237.
- . Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland,—Journal, Part III, 1893.
- . Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. II, No. 7.
- . Royal Microscopical Society,—Journal, Part 2, 1893.
- . Royal Society,—Proceedings, Vol. LII, Nos. 318 and 319; LIII, 321.
- . Royal Statistical Society,—Journal, Vol. LVI, Part I.
- Madison, Wis. Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Acts, and Letters,—Transactions, Vols. III—VIII.
- Mexico. La Sociedad Científica “Antonio Alzate,”—Memorias y Revista, Tome VI, Nos. 9 et 10.
- Moscow. La Société Imperiale des Naturalistes de Moscou,—Bulletin, No. 1, 1893.
- Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XIX, No. 7.
- New Haven. American Oriental Society,—Proceedings, April 6-8, 1893.
- New York. American Museum of Natural History,—Bulletin, Vol. IV.
- Paris. Journal Asiatique,—Tome I (IX^e Série), No. 1.
- Philadelphia. Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia,—Journal, Vol. IX (2nd series), Part 3.
- . Proceedings, Part II, 1892.
- . American Philosophical Society,—Proceedings, Vol. XXX, No. 139.

- Pisa. La Società Toscana di Scienze Naturali,—Atti, Tome XII.
 ———. ———. Processi Verballi, 7th Maggio 1893.
 Rio de Janeiro. Observatorio do Rio de Janeiro,—Annuario, 1892.
 Shanghai. China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society,—Journal, New Series, Vol. XXV.
 St. Petersburg. Russian Imperial Geographical Society,—Journal, 1892.
 Taiping. Perak Government,—Gazette, Vol. VI, Nos. 16 and 17.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

- MITRA, VIHARI LALA. The Yoga-Vásishtha Maháramáyana of Valmika.
 Translated from the Original Sanskrit. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.
 RĀY, PRATĀPA CHANDRA. The Mahabharata, translated into English
 Prose, Part LXXXI. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.
 TARKALANKARA, CHANDRAKANTA. Chandrabansa. 8vo. Calcutta, 1892.
 TARKAVAGISHA, KAMAKHYANATH. Kusumanjale Vyakhya Vivrite. 8vo.
 Calcutta, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

- Catalogue of the British Echinoderms in the British Museum (Natural History). By F. Jeffrey Bell. 8vo. London, 1892.
 Catalogue of Chinese Coins from the VII Cent. B. C. to A. D. 621, including the series in the British Museum. 8vo. London, 1892.
 Guide to Sowerby's Models of British Fungi in the Department of Botany, British Museum (Natural History). 8vo. London, 1893.
 Illustrations of Typical Specimens of Lepidoptera Heterocera in the collection of the British Museum, Part IX. By George Francis Hampson. 4to. London, 1893.

BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON.

- Report on the Judicial Administration (Criminal) of the Central Provinces for the year 1892. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.
 Report on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1892. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.
 Returns of the Rail-borne Traffic of the Central Provinces during the quarter ending 31st March, 1893. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

- Administration Report of the Government, Central Museum, for the year 1892-93. Fcp. Madras, 1893.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, MADRAS.

- Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the year 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

HAMPSON, G. F. The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Moths, Vol. I. 8vo. London, 1892.

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

CLARK, MRS. E. W. Ao Naga Grammar with illustrative phrases and vocabulary. 8vo. Shillong, 1893.

The Indian Antiquary for July, 1893. 4to. Bombay, 1893.

North Indian Notes and Queries for June, 1893, and Index to Vol. II. 4to. Allahabad, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, HOME DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Archæological Survey, Madras, during the year 1892-93.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Gazetteer of the Ambala District, 1892-93. 8vo. Lahore, 1893.

Gazetteer of the Hissar District, 1892. 8vo. Lahore, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

Dissertations presented to the Johns Hopkins University for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy:—

BAGBY, ALFRED. Adverbs in Horace and Juvenal. 8vo. Baltimore, 1891.

DEVRIES, WILLIAM LEVERING. Ethopoiia: A Rhetorical Study of the Types of Character in the Orations of Lysias. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.

EBELING, HERMAN LOUIS. A Study in the Sources of the Messeniaca of Pausanias. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.

FAUST, ALBERT B. Charles Sealsfield: Materials for a Biography: A study of his Style: His influence upon American Literature. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.

HALL, JNO. LESSLIE. Beowulf, an Anglo-Saxon Epic Poem, translated from the Heyne-Socin Text. 8vo. Boston, 1892.

HARRISON, THOMAS PEREIN. The Separable Prefixes in Anglo-Saxon. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.

JONES, HARRY C. Determination of the Atomic Weight of Cadmium and the preparations of certain of its sub-compounds. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.

KEYES, CHARLES ROLLIN. The Classifications of the Lower Carboniferous Rocks of the Mississippi Valley. 8vo. Washington, 1892.

LANN, A. F. I. Sulphou-Fluorescein and Related Compounds, II. Some Experiments on the Rate of Oxidation of the three Tolnic Acids

- by Potassium Permanganate in Alkaline Solution. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- LYMAN, JAMES A. The Phthaleins of Orthosulpho-para-tolnic Acid. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- MAIN, J. H. T. Locative Expressions in the Attic Orators. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- MILROY, WILLIAM McCracken. The Participle in the Vulgate New Testament. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- MUSTARD, WILFRED P. The Etymologies in the Servian Commentary to Virgil. 8vo. Colorado, 1892.
- PARKS, ROBERT M. The Action of Methyl Alcohol on Para-diazo-ortho-toluene-Sulphonic Acid. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- ROSA, EDWARD BENNET. The Specific Inductive Capacity of Electrolytes. 8vo. London, 1891.
- ROSS, EDWARD ALSWORTH. Sinking Funds. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- SHOBER, WILL. BUSH. On the Action of Certain Alcohols with Para-Diazo-Benzene-Sulphonic Acid. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Tenth Series, II—III. Church and State in New England. By Paul E. Lauer. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- . IV. Church and State in Early Maryland. By George Petrie. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- . V—VI. The Religious Development in the Province of North Carolina. By Stephen Beauregard Weeks. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- . VII. Maryland's Attitude in the Struggle for Canada. By J. William Black. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- . VIII—IX. Quakerism in Pennsylvania. By Albert C. Applegarth. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- . X—XI. Columbus and his Discovery of America. By Herbert B. Adams, and Henry Wood. 8vo. Baltimore, 1892.
- Thesis for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the Johns Hopkins University:—
- EICHELBERGER, W. S. Orbit of Hyperion. 4to.
- POOR, CHARLES LANE. The Action of Jupiter upon Comet V, 1889. 4to. Baltimore, 1892.
- JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE.
- AHLWARDT, W. Verzeichniss der Arabischen Handschriften, Band IV. 4to. Berlin, 1892.
- ROSE, VELENTIN. Verzeichniss der Lateinischen Handschriften, Band I. 4to. Berlin, 1892.
- DER KÖNIGLICHEN BIBLIOTHEK ZU BERLIN.
- Administration Report of the Marine Survey of India for the Official year 1892-93. Fcp. Bombay, 1893.

Programme of the Marine Survey of India for the season 1893-94.

MARINE SURVEY OF INDIA, POONA.

HALL, WILLIAM J. Maryland, Independence, and the Confederation. 8vo. Baltimore, 1891.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY, BALTIMORE.

Cyclone Memoirs, No. V. Account of three Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea during the month of November 1891. By J. Eliot. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past five months, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1893.

Monthly Weather Review for February 1893. 4to. Calcutta, 1893.

Original Meteorological Observations of Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow, Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay, and Madras for February 1893. 4to. Calcutta, 1893.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Bulletin of the Microscopical Society of Calcutta, Vol. II, No. 9.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

HALL, JAMES. An Introduction to the Study of the Genera of Palæozoic Brachiopoda, Part I. 4to. Albany, 1892.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY.

CRULS, L. Le Climat de Rio de Janeiro. 4to. Rio de Janeiro, 1892.

L'OBSERVATOIRE DE RIO DE JANEIRO.

Synopsis of the Results of the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, Vol. XXXI. The Khanpisura Meridional Series. 4to. Dehra Dun, 1893.

———. Vol. XXXII. The Singi Meridional Series. 4to. Dehra Dun, 1893.

TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH, SURVEY OF INDIA.

DAY, DAVID T. Mineral Resources of the United States. 8vo. Washington, 1892.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON.

Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale University deceased during the academical year ending in June 1893.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

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Allahabad. North Indian Notes and Queries,—Vol. II, No. 4.

Berlin. Deutsche Literaturzeitung,—Vol. XIV, Nrn. 12-21.

———. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie,—Heft VI, 1892.

Cassel. Botanisches Centralblatt,—Band LIII, Nrn. 12 and 13; LIV, 1-9.

- Calcutta. *Indian Medical Gazette*,—Vol. XXVIII, No. 7.
- Geneva. *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles*,—Tome XXIX, No. 6.
- Göttingen. *Der Königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften*,—Göttin-
gische gelehrte Anzeigen, Nrn. 6-10, 1893.
- . ———. *Nachrichten*, Nrn. 4-6, 1893.
- Leipzig. *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*,—Band XLIX, Heft 3.
- . ———. *Beiblätter*,—Band XVII, Stück 6.
- Leyden. *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie*,—Band VI, Heft
1 und 2; Supplement zu Band V.
- London. *The Annals and Magazine of Natural History*,—Vol. XI (6th
series), Nos. 64-66.
- . *The Chemical News*,—Vol. LXVII, Nos. 1752 and 1753;
LXVIII, 1754.
- . *The Entomologist*,—Vol. XXVI, Nos. 359-361.
- . *The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine*,—Vol. IV (2nd series),
Nos. 40-42.
- . *The Ibis*,—Vol. V (6th series), No. 18.
- . *The Journal of Botany*,—Vol. XXXI, Nos. 364-366.
- . *The London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Philosophical Magazine*,
—Vol. XXXV (5th series), Nos. 215-217.
- . *The Messenger of Mathematics*,—Vol. XXII, No. 10.
- . *Numismatic Circular*,—No. 8, 1893.
- . *The Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*,—Vol. XXXIV,
Part 4.
- . *The Quarterly Journal of pure and applied Mathematics*,—
Vol. XXVI, No. 13.
- . *Rhopalocera Exotica*,—Part XXIV.
- New Haven. *The American Journal of Science*,—Vol. XLV (3rd
series), Nos. 268 and 269.
- Paris. *L'Académie des Sciences*,—*Comptes Rendus des Séances*, Tome
CXVI, Nos. 11-21; et *Tables*, Tome CXV.
- . *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*,—Tome XXVIII, Avril,
1893; XXIX, Mai, 1893.
- . *Revue Critique D' Histoire et Littérature*,—Tome XXXV,
Nos. 11-19.
- . *Revue Scientifique*,—Tome LI, No. 25; LII, 1-3.

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- NEWBERRY, PERCY E. BENI HASAN, Part I. (*Archæological Survey of
Egypt*). 4to. London, 1893.

RÁY, PRATAPA CHANDEA. The Mahabharata, translated into English Prose, Parts I—LXXIX, LXXXI. 8vo. Calcutta, 1883-93.

Report of the Sixty-second Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science held in Edinburgh in August 1892. 8vo. London, 1893.

THOMPSON, EDWARD MAUNDE. Hand-book of Greek and Latin Palæography (International Scientific Series, Vol. LXXIII). 8vo. London, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR NOVEMBER, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 1st November, 1893, at 9 P.M.

DR. A. F. R. HOERNLE, Vice-President, in the chair.

The following Members were present:—

W. B. Colville, Esq., His Grace The Most Rev. Dr. Paul Goethals, C. L. Griesbach, Esq., T. H. Holland, Esq., The Rev. H. B. Hyde, Dr. W. King, C. Little, Esq., T. R. Munro, Esq., Dr. F. Noetling, The Rev. G. Sandberg, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Eighty presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

THE SECRETARY reported that the following gentlemen had been elected Ordinary Members of the Society during the recess, in accordance with Rule 7.

Bábu Purmeshwar Narain Mahatha.

Surgeon-Captain R. Anderson.

G. P. Tate, Esq.

Banawarilala Chowdhuri, Esq.

The following gentlemen, duly proposed and seconded at the Council Meeting, were balloted for and elected Ordinary Members:—

Bábu Gyanendra Kumar Rai Chaudhuri.

B. Dé, Esq., C.S.

The following gentlemen have expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society :—

Colonel S. B. Miles,

R. H. Macleod, Esq., C.S.

THE SECRETARY reported the death of the following Member :—

Mahārājā Sir Harendra Kishore Singh, K.C.I.E.

THE CHAIRMAN said that it might interest the members of the Asiatic Society to know that Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole had written last month to say that he was about to issue a book entitled "The Mohammadan Dynasties," covering about 400 pages, and costing about 10 shillings. The book would be published by Messrs. Constable & Co., Parliament Street, Westminster. It contained lists and genealogies of the Mohammadan Empire (including India), from the first Caliphs to the Khedives and Amirs of Afghánistán, together with historical introductions explaining their relative positions, &c., and geographical boundaries.

THE CHAIRMAN announced that the Council had elected Mr. C. Little to officiate as Treasurer in the place of Dr. W. King.

THE SECRETARY reported that Bábu Sambhu Nath Sukul had not paid his admission fee, and in accordance with Rule 9 of the Society's Bye-laws his election as a Member of the Society was cancelled.

On the motion of the Chairman, it was resolved by the meeting to purchase, at the cost of Rs. 200, three very old and important copper-plate grants in the well-known Gupta characters, which had been dug out near Farídpur in Eastern Bengal. They will form a valuable addition to the Society's collection of copper-plates.

Dr. Hoernle exhibited two curious dies which he had received from Mr. Ibbetson, the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur. They had been found in the house of a man of that district together with a large number of so-called "coins" made in a cheap white alloy. Dr. Hoernle explained that these objects were not coins, but might be medals, though the occasion or object for which they were made was not known at present. They appeared to belong to the same class as the so-called and well-known Ramtinkis. The latter were made of gold, and were medals struck for ceremonial purposes. Silver medals of this kind were never known to exist, till three years ago, when one was presented to the Society by Rájá Siva Prasád of Benares. That specimen looked like a cast taken from some gold original. Silver medals struck from dies first appeared two years ago, since when they have been brought

numerously on the market, and can be obtained at most of the large towns in North India. In the Calcutta bazar they can be got for about Re. 1-8 each. The specimens obtainable here, however, seem to be made of real silver (Rupee-silver). They are occasionally palmed off on inexperienced coin-collectors as "coins" at extravagant prices. There are several varieties of them current. Dr. Hoernle himself had met with four varieties in Calcutta. The dies sent from Jullundur showed a fifth variety; and probably new varieties or new combinations of old varieties, were constantly made, as the demand for them increased. The general type of these silver medals showed figures of Rám and Sítá with attendants on both sides, with a legend in a species of rude modern Nágari round the margin. The four varieties, obtained in Calcutta were as follows: No. 1, obverse: Rám and Sítá, seated on a throne under an umbrella, legend *Sítá Ráma* five times repeated; reverse: Ráma and Hanumán standing face to face, legend *Hanumán*, six times repeated.

No. 2. Obverse: Rám, Lakshman and Sítá, seated on a throne, and Hanumán standing before them, holding an umbrella over them; legend: *Sítá Ráma* five times repeated. Reverse: same as on No. 1.

No. 3. Obverse: same as on No. 2. Reverse: Rám and Lakshman standing in file, beside one another; legend *Sítá Ráma* (again) five times repeated.

No. 4. Obverse: Horseman followed by a groom on foot, and a dog; legend: *Rájá [Vika]ramajit*, three times repeated. Reverse: A man standing, feeding two peacocks out of a vessel, and a bull sitting; legend: as on obverse.

The Jullundur medal shows on the obverse: Rám and Sítá seated on a throne; Hanumán standing in front in respectful attitude; Lakshman standing behind, holding umbrella over throne; legend: *Sítá Ráma*, three times repeated. Reverse: like reverse of No. 3, but legend: *Ráma náma*, four times repeated.

The following papers were read:—

1. *On the relationship between Tibetan Orthography and the Original Pronunciation of the Language*.—By THE REV. F. B. SHAWE, *Moravian Missionary in Ladak*.

(Abstract.)

It is well-known that the orthography and the pronunciation of the Tibetan language are widely discrepant, so much so that it has been doubted whether "the Tibetans ever pronounced their words as they wrote them." The author produces facts and reasons to show that the

doubt is not well founded, but that, on the contrary, there is much probability that at the time the Tibetan alphabet was "invented," in the 7th century A.D., the actual pronunciation of the language corresponded to the orthography. The evidence for this is mainly summarised from Jäschke's *Essays* on the subject, supplemented by observations made by Mr. Shawe himself. The evidence from the literary language is summed up thus: "Whilst many identically pronounced words are spelled identically, many more are spelled in a more or less widely differing manner in accordance with the differing signification; and whilst certain rules of language cause a modification in pronouncing certain syllables, the identical rule prevents the modification from taking place in writing." But the most striking evidence is afforded by the dialects. In these, not unfrequently, consonants which are mute in the ordinary (literary) pronunciation are distinctly sounded. This practice is most marked in the most westerly provinces of Purig and Balti, that is, in those provinces which are most widely distant from the seat of Buddhistic and literary culture. Thus in Purig, people pronounce *sgrom* "a box," *gri* "a knife," etc., just as written གྲོམ་ and གྲི་, which in the ordinary Tibetan are pronounced *dom*, *di*. This practice can only be a survival of a former universal mode of pronunciation.

This paper will be published in Part I of the *Journal*.

2. *The Koch Kings of Kamrup.* By E. A. GAIT, Esq., C.S.

(Abstract.)

The author first enumerates the extant accounts of the Koch dynasty. The best of these is a Manuscript history in Sanskrit, called the *Vaṃśavalī*, or *Purushanāma*, and written about 1806 A.D., by a certain *Sūrya Hari Ganak*. It is now in the possession of *Rājā Lakshmi Narāyan Kuār*, the leading representative of the Darrang branch of the Koch family. An abstract of it is given, supplemented by information derived from inscriptions and other sources. The early history of *Kāmarūpa* is, as usual, semi-mythical. The earliest kings are said to have been *Mahirang Dānab*, *Ghaṭak Kirāt*, *Narak Asur* and *Bhogadatta*, and others of the latter's line. The 19th in it was *Subāhu*, who resigned in favour of his son *Saparna*, who was killed by his ministers. After this, three kings are mentioned, *Jitāri*, *Arimat*, and *Jongāl Balahu*. Four other kings are also mentioned as having reigned for 300 years at *Lohityapur*, viz., *Mimang*, *Gajang*, *Sribang* and *Mrigang*. The earliest authentic accounts commence with *Hiuen Tsiang* who visited *Kāmarūpa* about 640 A.D., at which time a *Hindū*

or Hinduised prince, Kumár Bháskara Varman, was on the throne. Later it appears that the country belonged to the dominions of the well-known Pála kings. Seventeen princes of this name are mentioned, but some of them may not have belonged to the Pála dynasty. Later on we come on more certain ground with the Khyen dynasty, the founder of which was Níladhvaj. He was succeeded by his son Chakradhaj and his grandson Nílambar. In the latter's reign, his capital Kamatapur was captured by Husain Sháh of Bengal, in 1498 A.D. Some other Muhammadan invasions, earlier as well as later, are here noticed. In the meantime the Koch chiefs were gradually rising to power. Their founder is one Haria Mandal, to whom a mythological Kashatriya origin is assigned. He had two sons, Sib Singh and Biswa Singh, who defeating all the Bhuiyas, built a magnificent city in Kuch Behar. In their days, Rangelugrah was the eastern boundary. Biswa Singh was succeeded by the two brothers, Malla Deo and Sukladhaj, who are known by the names of Nar Naráyan and Silarái. Nar Naráyan fought many successful wars, and it was he who greatly extended and consolidated the kingdom. He divided finally his kingdom in two parts. The portion west of the river Sankosh was given to Lakshmi, the son of Nar Naráyan, while the country to the east of that river, with the capital at Barnagar, was allotted to Raghu, the son of Silarái. The latter was succeeded by his son Parikhrit, who quarrelled with Lakshmi and annexed his dominions. Lakshmi appealed to the Mogul emperor Jahángír, who sent a force to reinstate him. Parikhrit was defeated and died soon afterwards in 1614 A.D. But a brother of his, Bali Naráyan, succeeded, for a time, in recovering his kingdom from the Muhammadans, with the help of the Ahom King, Svarga Naráyan. He reigned till 1637 A.D. So far the history of the Koch family is related in the Vamsávalí. The subsequent history may be found in Hunter's Statistical Account of Kuch Behar, supplemented by the statements on the Fathiyah i Ibriyah, published by Blochmann in the *Journal* of this Society for 1872.

This paper will be published in Part I of the *Journal*.

3. *Origin of the Baluch.*—By COLONEL MÖCKLER. Submitted through COLONEL T. H. HALDICH.

(Abstract.)

This paper is mainly concerned with the Rind, one of the tribes or clans inhabiting Balochistan. Their name signifies "a turbulent, reckless, daring man." They have never acknowledged the authority of any ruler in the country. They claim to be the true Balôch, and assert that

they originally came from "Alaf," which is supposed, by themselves and most other people, to be Haleb or Aleppo, in Syria. They say that they are Arabs of the tribe of Koreish, and were driven out from Alaf by Yezeed I, for assisting H̄usain, the martyr nephew of the Prophet Muḥammad, in 61 H̄jah. The author shows, however, from some Arab authorities that the Balôch were established in Makrán more than a century before the commencement of the Muhammadan era, certainly so, if, as Firdúsí relates, Nowshírwán punished them in Makrán in 550 A. D.,—and still more certainly that they were located there within 22 years after its commencement,—and that therefore, if the Rinds left Aleppo in the time of Yezeed I, about 61 H̄., the Balôch were in Makrán before that date. But it is doubtful whether the Rinds ever came from Aleppo or that they are Balôch at all. It is much more probable that they are the descendants of a certain al Hárith al 'Aláfi, that is, of Hárith of the 'Aláfi tribe and of the Kahtanic stock of Arabs. He was the father of two men, who, according to Tabarí, in a blood-feud killed an officer who had been appointed by Al Hajjáj, the governor of Irak, to the charge of Makrán, in 65 H̄. They had come from 'Umán, and after the murder took possession of Makrán. Subsequently, about 86 H̄. they retired before a punitive force of Al Hajjáj into Sindh, where their name is conspicuous in the annals of the country for the next 200 years or so. This, and other facts, show that the Rinds really are of Arab descent, but that they did not come from Aleppo, but are descended from a man of the Aláfi tribe who came from 'Wmán; and that they are not of the Koreish, but the Kahtan stock. On account of their undoubted Arab descent, the Rinds are held in very high respect by the other clans of Balôchistan who, therefore, all claim to be related to them, through one Jalál Khán, an ancestor of the Rinds. Among the sons of this Jalál, Makrán is said to have been divided after the death of Al Hajjáj. With regard to the name Balôch, Col. Möckler suggests its identity with the Gedrosii of the Greeks. He says that the Balôch themselves explain their name by the phrase "Balôch Badrôch" (or Badrôsh). Here *bad* means 'evil,' and *rôch* or *rôsh* means 'day.' In Pahlaví or Zend *gad* is synonymous with *bad*; therefore *Badrôsh*=*gadrôsh* or *gadros*, whence the Greek Gedrosii. By the interchange of the liquids *r* and *l*, *badrôch* would become *badlôch*, out of which the *d* must naturally drop, leaving the Balôch=the Gedrosii. Or, on the other hand, the proverbial expression Balôch-Badrôch may have been current in the time of the Greeks in the form Balôch-Gadrôsh, and the Greeks confused the epithet with the name. The latter would then be derived from Belus king of Babylon, a derivation which is adopted by Prof. Rawlinson.

This paper will be published in Part I of the *Journal*.

4. *Note on the Official Reckoning of the reigns of the later Mogul Emperors, and on some of their Mint-towns.*—By W. IRVINE, Esq., C.S., (retired).

(Abstract.)

The author begins by showing that all the information of European and Native Indian historians regarding the initial date of Aurangzib's reign is ultimately traceable to the 'Alamgirnámah of Muḥammad Qázim. This writer states that in the time of the real enthronement of Aurangzib, with full ceremonials, on the 24th Ramazán 1069 (= 15th June 1659), it was decided to antedate the commencement of his reign from the 1st of Ramazán 1068, when he made the first attempt to assume the imperial power. Mr. Irvine says that for chronological purposes it is best to accept the officially fixed date, though it may be a fictitious one. He then shows from certain coins in the British Museum which are dated 1118 Híjrah, and the 51st year regnal, that they only agree with the official reckoning; for Aurangzib, as generally admitted, died in 1118, after a reign of 50 years (lunar), 2 months and 27 days. Some further remarks, then, follow on the *official* initial date of the reigns of some of Aurangzib's successors. The author concludes with some notes on the identity of the mint-towns 'Alamgírpur, Mu'azzamábád, Naṣratábád, Sháhábád Qanaúj, and Zafarábád.

Dr. Hoernle remarked that he agreed with Mr. Irvine that the officially fixed date of Aurangzib's reign must be accepted. He pointed out, however, that there were certain coins, dated in 1070 H. and the 1st year (*aḥad*) regnal, which did not accord with the official reckoning, and suggested a solution of the difficulty.

The paper, with Dr. Hoernle's note, will be published in Part I of the *Journal*.

5. *On a Slab of Chinese Agglomerate Lava, bearing a Chinese inscription, discovered in St. John's Churchyard, Calcutta.*—By T. H. HOLLAND, Esq., A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

6. *The Petrology of Job Charnock's Tombstone.*—By T. H. HOLLAND, Esq., A.R.C.S., F.G.S.

These papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

7. *On flint implements from the Kon ravines of South Mirzapore.*—By JOHN COCKBURN, Esq.

8. *On some beliefs in a Being or Animal which is supposed to guard hidden treasure.*—By BABU SARAT CHANDRA MITRA, M.A., B.L. Communicated by THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

9. *On some Superstitions regarding Drowning and Drowned Persons.* — By BABU SARAT CHANDRA MITRA, M.A., B.L. Communicated by THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

These papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part III.

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Butterflies and Moths, Vol. V (Ray Society, 1891). 8vo. London,
1893.
- CAMERON, PETER. A Monograph of the British Phytophagous Hymen-
optera, Vol. IV (Ray Society, 1892). 8vo. London, 1893.
- CUNNINGHAM, MAJOR GENERAL SIR A. Coins of the Indo-Scythians.
Sakas and Kushans. 8vo. London, 1888.
- FAIZULLAH BHÁÍ, SHAIKH. An Anthology of Arabic Poems, about
the Prophet and the faith of Islam, Part I. 8vo. Bombay, 1893.
- NOEL, HON. E. The Science of Metrology; or Natural Weights and
Measures. 8vo. London, 1889.
- RÁY, PRATÁPA CHANDEA. The Mahabharata, translated into English
prose, Parts LXXX, LXXXII and LXXXIII. 8vo. Calcutta,
1893.
- STEBBING, REV. THOMAS R. R. A History of Crustacea (The Interna-
tional Scientific Series, Vol. LXXIV). 8vo. London, 1893.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,
FOR DECEMBER, 1893.

The Monthly General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal was held on Wednesday, the 6th December, 1893, at 9 P.M.

THE HON'BLE SIR C. A. ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I.

President, in the Chair.

The following Members were present :—

Dr. A. W. Alcock, T. D. Beighton, Esq., A. A. Casperez, Esq., Babu Gyanendra Kumar Rai Chaudhuri, Babu Sarat Chandra Das, B. Dé, Esq., G. A. Grierson, Esq., Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, T. H. Holland, Esq., The Rev. H. B. Hyde, Dr. W. King, C. J. Lyall, Esq., C. Little, Esq., J. Mann, Esq., L. de Nicéville, Esq., S. E. Peal, Esq., A. Pedler, Esq., Pandit Hara Prasad Shastri, C. R. Wilson, Esq.

Visitors :—H. Chintamon, Esq., H. V. Elliott, Esq., J. A. Hauxwell, Esq.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Forty-four Presentations were announced, details of which are given in the Library List appended.

The following gentleman has expressed a wish to withdraw from the Society.

J. W. Oliver, Esq.

The PRESIDENT announced that Mr. G. A. Grierson had returned from leave and had taken charge of the Philological Secretaryship from Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle.

The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY exhibited a number of rubbings of inscriptions lately found by Captain Deane near Pesháwar. Some of them appear to be in a hitherto unidentified alphabet.

The original stones have been sent by the finder to M. Senart for decipherment.

MR. DE NICEVILLE exhibited a single male specimen of a very rare butterfly, *Charaxes kadenii*, Felder, captured in Sumatra. He received it from Hofrath Dr. L. Martin, of Deli, Sumatra, who possesses two other specimens caught also in the Battak Mountains, in the north-east of the island. It was described by Dr. Felder in the *Wien. Ent. Monatsch.* for 1861, from a specimen caught in Eastern Java by Dr. A. R. Wallace, and is roughly figured. A second and better woodcut of this unique example is given in Wallace's "*Malay Archipelago*," where he calls it the "Calliper Butterfly," from the peculiarity of the pair of tails present on each hindwing which converge at the tips, this being a feature unknown to a like extent in any other species in the genus.

The following papers were read :—

1. *A translation of the Inscription on the Chinese Stone lately dug out of St. John's Churchyard.*—By the REV. H. B. HYDE, M.A.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

2. The PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read a paper by Mr. H. Beveridge, I. C. S. (Retd.), on *The Site of Karna Suvarna.*

The Chinese Pilgrim Hiuén Tsiang visited a town in Bengal which he calls Kie-lo-no-su-fa-la-na, that is, being transliterated, Karna-suvarna. The site has not hitherto been satisfactorily identified, and has been conjecturally located in Bírbbúm, in Singhbhúm, and quite recently by Dr. Waddell, in Burdwan. Mr. Beveridge's object is to prove that the place is probably identical with the town of Ráṅgámáti in the Murshidábád district.

We have two accounts of Hiuén Tsiang's travels,—that given by the Pilgrim himself, and that given in his 'Life' by the Shaman Yen Tsung. After dealing with discrepancies between these two accounts, Mr. Beveridge comes to the conclusion that the latter, in this case, is the more trustworthy of the two, and that it naturally takes the Pilgrim's itinerary through Ráṅgámáti.

The Pilgrim describes the kingdom of Karna-suvarna as having a circumference of about 900 miles and the capital as being about four miles round. The inhabitants were well off and had literary tastes, but they were a mixture of true believers (Buddhists), and heretics. By the side of the capital there was the monastery called Lo-te-wei-chi

(the name of which has been restored to *Rakta-viṭi*, (? *Raktamṛtitikā*) or Redlands, of which the word *Rāṅgāmāṭi* is a literal translation. It is well known that *Rāṅgāmāṭi* (which is situated on the Bhāgirathī river about six miles above Berhampur), was once a great city. According to Lassen, it was formerly known as *Karṇa-suvarṇa-gaḍa*, and is said to have been so called because Vibhishana, the brother of Ravana, the demon king of Ceylon, visited the place on the occasion of the king's son's first meal of rice, and caused a shower of gold to fall on the land. Hiuen Tsiang gives a curious legend regarding the introduction of Buddhism into the kingdom.

Shortly before Hiuen Tsiang's time, the king of *Karṇa-suvarṇa* was the well-known *S'āsāṅka*, who was so strongly opposed to Buddhism that he cut down the sacred Bodhi tree at Bodh Gayā. He died about the year 613 A. D., after having been overcome by *S'ilāditya* of Kannauj, in revenge for the murder of his brother and predecessor, *Rājavarḍhana*. This king favoured Buddhism, and it was during his reign that the pilgrim visited the locality.

Mr. Beveridge gives strong reasons for believing that this *S'āsāṅka* was the same as *S'āsādihara* of Abū'l Faḍl, who was the immediate successor of *Adiśūra* who brought Brāhmins from Kannauj to Bengal. This identification is most important, as it fixes *Adiśūra* as reigning in the early part of the 6th century A. D.

Finally there is a local tradition that *Karṇa-suvarṇa* was destroyed by an expedition from Ceylon, an event which Mr. Beveridge places as probably occurring about the 12th century A. D. It was the original home of the family of *Rāja Rādhā Kānta Deva*, the author of the *S'abda-kalpa-druma*, whose ancestor *S'ri-hari-deva* possibly lived there before its destruction by the Singhalese invaders.

3. *A Bijāpur Inscription.*—By PROFESSOR F. KIELHORN, C. I. E., Göttingen. Communicated by the PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

The paper will be published in the *Journal*, Part I.

4. *Notes on early local silver coinages in Northern India and in the Konkan.*—By W. THEOBALD, M. N. S. and R. A. S., London. Communicated by the PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY.

(Abstract.)

This paper is principally devoted to a minute description of eighteen silver coins which had been presented to the author by the late General Sir A. Cunningham. They formed part of the articles recovered from the wreck of the steamer in which the archæological treasures of the General had been lost beneath the waters of the Bay of Bengal. These

silver coins belong to a type of great antiquity and intermediate in character between the well-known "punch-marked" coins and those of a later date impressed by a single "die." They are square or polygonal or even rounded, and weigh on the average 26 grains. Some of them are quite blank on the reverse side, but mostly they are impressed with a varying number of symbols on both sides. The device on the obverse of eleven is made up of two principal symbols, and four or five smaller or accessory ones. Of the former, one is said to resemble a ninepin, placed horizontally. What this symbol is intended to represent, the author says he has not the faintest idea, but he suggests that it may represent a "dug-out" or fishing canoe. The other clearly represents some quadruped, which, to judge from its head and tail, the author thinks must be a horse. Here the author incidentally corrects an error in one of his previous papers regarding the so-called "Coins of Kuninda." The animal represented on these coins is neither a "deer" nor a "yak," but a "buffalo." Two square coins, with blank reverses, entirely differ in their symbols from the rest. They are principally marked by a very obscure object, which the author suggests may possibly be intended for "a human hand lightly grasping a human ear," as shown on a gem from *Khorasan*. The concluding portion of the paper refers to certain ancient coins from the Konkan, described by Sir Walter Elliot in the *Numismata Orientalia*, and corrects some errors in that description. The author shows that these coins bear no "punch-marks," but are struck from a die, the principal device on which is the figure of a humped bull, surrounded by a number of minor symbols.

This paper will be published in Part I. of the *Journal*.

5. THE PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY read a paper by Mr. W. Irvine, B. C. S. (Retd.), on an early translation into Hindústání of the Acts of the Apostles. The paper was as follows:—

Reading Mr. Grierson's interesting paper "On the early Study of Indian Vernaculars in Europe" (*Journal*, Vol. LXII, Part I, pp. 41-52), has called to mind a little book, which I bought from a second-hand bookseller about a year ago. As Mr. Grierson does not mention it, although it seems to fall within the scope of his paper, it may be of interest to give a short description of this work. It is in 12 mo., $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches \times 4 inches, pp. 192, bound in full calf, with gilt edges. On the back are the letters

G.

N. J.

and on the side are stamped the words

A D

C. R. ACADEMIAM

LING : ORIENT :

1755.

On the inside of the guard and fly-leaves are various press marks in pencil : also, on the fly leaf at the end (as we should deem it), is written in ink, facing the vernacular title page,

Acta Apostolorum
in linguam Indostanicam
translata
a Benj. Schulsio
edidit

D. Jo. Henr. Callenbergius.

do lo cxxxxviii.

On the other side of the same leaf are the words, in pencil, *Ling. indostanica*, and on the inside of the guard, at the bottom, *Novum Testamentum*, 1758 (should be 1748 ?) *Hindustanice*. There is no imprint of any press, European or Native, and no title-page in any European language. As a substitute is a vernacular title-page in Persian character (printed from a wood block, I think), the letters of which are so twisted and distorted that it is difficult to decipher them. All that I can read for certain is *Ḥaḳīḳat kā kitāb*. As the pages are headed *Ḥaḳīḳat*, this must be the rendering of the word *Acts*. The book is in the Persian character and has been printed from type, somewhat similar in look to that still in use in Calcutta.

The language seems to be some form of dialect, possibly Dakhni. It is a very provincial jargon, as little like the Urdú of Dihlí or Lakhnaú as Chaucer thought "French of Stratford-atte-Bowe" was to that of Paris. It begins

Avval Fūzil.

1. *Tá o fal I'shú'á ápi samjhe so ḵāṣidānkon rúḵḵ ḵadís son farmáe so píchhe asmán po charkie so dín lak karnekonbhí ta'lím denekon bhí shurú' kíc so sabke úpar phailá mazkúr kiyá ná.*

The end, verse 31 of chapter 28, reads as follows :—

31. *Allahke malúkon gáhar karko maná ná hoko sári himat son bhí ḵháwand heso I'shú'á Mash'áke láik heso mazkúrán ta'lím dete the.*

5a. THE PHILOLOGICAL SECRETARY adds the following note :—

Schultz, the translator of the work mentioned by Mr. Irvine, has been already mentioned in my Essay above referred to. He corresponded with Bayer on the subject of the Lántsha alphabet. In the year 1745, or four years before he published his translation of the Acts, he published the first grammar of the Hindústání language. In 1748 the *Sprachmeister*, which owes much to his assistance, was

issued. He was a Madras Missionary, which fully accounts for the impure Hindústání used by him. His work must, I think, rank as the earliest known translation of any portion of the Bible into an Indo-Aryan vernacular.

Callenberg's name occurs in LaCroze's *Thesaurus Epistolicus*. In the years 1724 and 1726 he was living at Halle, and corresponded with LaCroze, about Mongolian and the language of Greenland, of which a specimen is printed.* He was a friend of Gotthilf Franck, also of Halle, another learned man who interested himself in Oriental subjects and who obtained from the Danish Missionary Ziegenbalg, mentioned in my Essay,† a manuscript *History and Genealogy of the Gods of India*. I find this mentioned in a letter of LaCroze (to whom Franck had lent the MS.) to Bayer, written in the year 1717.‡ It would be interesting, to know if this is now in the Berlin Library.

6. *Natural History Notes from H. M. Indian Marine Survey Steamer 'Investigator,' Commander C. F. Oldham, R. N., commanding: Series II. No. 9. An account of the Deep Sea Collection made during the Season 1892-93.*—By A. ALCOCK, Esq., M.B., C.M.Z.S., Superintendent of the Indian Museum.

7. *On certain Indian Species of Canarium.*—By GEORGE KING, Esq., M.B., F.R.S., C.I.E., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Sibpur.

The papers will be published in the *Journal*, Part II.

LIBRARY.

The following additions have been made to the Library since the meeting held in November last :—

TRANSACTIONS, PROCEEDINGS, AND JOURNALS,

presented by the respective Societies and Editors.

Amsterdam. Der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen,—Jaarboek, 1892.

———. ———. Verslagen en Mededeelingen, Afdeeling Letterkunde, 3^{de} Reeks, Deel IX.

———. ———. ———. ———. Register, 3^{de} Reeks, Deel I-IX.

———. ———. ———. Afdeeling Natuurkunde, 3^{de} Reeks, Deel IX.

Berlin. Der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin,—Sitzungsberichte, I-XXV, 1893.

* L. C. I., 78.

† J. A. S. B., Vol. LXXII., p. 43.

‡ L. C. III., 29.

- Bombay. Bombay Natural History Society,—Journal, Vol. VIII, No. 2.
 ———. Indian Antiquary,—Vol. XXII, Part 268.
- Brisbane. Queensland Branch of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia,—Proceedings and Transactions, 1892-93.
- Brunswick. Des Vereins für Naturwissenschaft zu Braunschweig,—Jahresbericht, 1889-90 und 1890-91.
- Brussels. L' Académie Royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-arts de Belgique,—Annuaire, 1892 et 1893.
 ———. ———. Bulletins, 3^{me} Série, Tome XXII-XXV.
 ———. ———. Mémoires, Tome XLVIII et XLIX.
 ———. ———. Mémoires Couronnés, Tome XLVI.
 ———. ———. Mémoires Couronnés et Mémoires des Savants Etrangers, Tome LII.
 ———. La Société Malacologique de Belgique,—Annales, Tome V, No. 2.
 ———. La Société Royale Malacologique de Belgique,—Annales, Tome XXVI.
 ———. ———. Procès-Verbaux des Séances, 5 Juillet 1891-3 Septembre 1892.
- Calcutta. Indian Engineering,—Vol. XIV, Nos. 24-27.
 ———. Maha-Bodhi Society,—Journal, Vol. II, No. 6.
 ———. Photographic Society of India,—Journal, Vol. VI, Nos. 11 and 12.
- Chicago. The American Antiquarian and Oriental Journal,—Vol. XV, No. 5.
- Dublin. Royal Irish Academy,—Proceedings, Vol. II (3rd Series), Nos. 4 and 5.
- Florence. La Società Italiana di Antropologia, Etnologia e Psicologia Comparata,—Archivio per L' Antropologia e la Etnologia, Vol. XXIII, No. 1.
- Frankfurt, A. M. Der Senckenbergischen Naturforschenden Gesellschaft,—Abhandlungen, Band XVIII, Nr. 1.
 ———. ———. Bericht, 1893.
- The Hague. Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal,-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië,—Bijdragen tot de Taal,-Land-en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië, 5^e Volgr, Deel VIII, Aflevering 4.
- Hamburg. Naturhistorischen Museum in Hamburg,—Mitteilungen, Jahrg X, Heft 2.
- Havre. Société de Géographie Commerciale du Havre,—Bulletin, Juillet-Août, 1893.
- Helsingfors. Finska Vetenskaps-Societeten,—Bidrag, Heft 51.
 ———. ———. Öfversigt, 1891-92.

- Leipzig. Der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft,—Zeitschrift, Band XLVII, Heft 3.
- . Der Königlich Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig,—Berichte, Math-Phys. Classe, 4-6, 1893.
- Liège. La Société Géologique de Belgique,—Annales, Tome XX, No. 1.
- London. The Academy,—Nos. 1120-24.
- . Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,—Journal, Vol. XXIII, No. 1; and Index, 1843-91.
- . The Athenæum,—Nos. 3443-47.
- . Geological Society,—Quarterly Journal, Vol. XLIX, Part 4; and List of Members corrected to 1st November 1893.
- . Institution of Civil Engineers,—Minutes of Proceedings, Vols. CXIII and CXIV; and Brief Subject-Index, Vols. LIX to CXIV.
- . Nature,—Vol. XLVIII, Nos. 1251-55.
- . Linnean Society,—Journal, Botany, Vol. XXIX, Nos. 202-204.
- . ———. Zoology, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 152-154.
- . ———. Transactions, Botany, Vol. III (2nd Series) Part 8.
- . ———. Zoology, Vol. V (2nd Series), Parts 8-10.
- . ———. List of Members, 1892-93.
- . Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland,—Journal, Vol. XXV, No. 4.
- . Royal Astronomical Society,—Monthly Notices, Vol. LIII, No. 9.
- . Royal Geographical Society,—Geographical Journal, Vol. II, No. 5.
- . Royal Microscopical Society,—Journal, Part 4, 1893.
- . Royal Society of London,—Philosophical Transactions, Vol. CLXXXIII, A and B.; and Member List corrected to 30th November 1892.
- . Royal Statistical Society,—Journal, Vol. LVI, Part 3.
- . Zoological Society of London,—Proceedings, Parts II and III, 1893.
- . ———. Transactions, Vol. XIII, Part 7.
- Mexico. La Sociedad Científica "Antonio Alzate,"—Memorias y Revista, Tome VI, Nos. 11 et 12; VII, 1-2.
- Munich. Der Königlich Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften,—Abhandlungen, Cl. III, Band XX, Abth. 2.
- Mussoorie. The Indian Forester,—Vol. XIX, No. 11.
- Paris. Journal Asiatique,—IX^e Série, Tome I, No. 3; II, 1.
- . La Société de Géographie,—Bulletin, Tome XIV, No. 2.
- Rome. La Società Degli Spettroscopisti Italiani,—Memorie, Vol. XXII, No. 8.

- Stuttgart. Des Vereins für vaterländische Naturkunde in Württemberg,—Jahreshefte, Jahrg. XLIX,
 St. Petersburg. L'Académie Imperiale des Sciences de St. Petersburg,—Mémoires, Tome XL, Nos. 2 ; XLI, 1.
 Taiping. Perak Government Gazette,—Vol. VI, Nos. 26 and 27.
 Tókyo. Der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur-und Völkerkunde Ostasiens in Tokyo,—Mittheilungen, Heft 52.
 ———. Imperial University of Japan,—Calendar, 1892-93.
 ———. ———. Journal of the College of Science, Vol. VI, Part 3.
 Toronto. Canadian Institute,—Transactions, Vol. III, Part 2.
 Vienna. Des K. K. Naturhistorischen Hofmuseums,—Annalen, Band VII, Nrn. 3 und 4 ; VIII, 1 und 2.
 Wellington. Polynesian Society,—Journal, Vol. II, No. 3.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

Presented by the Authors, Translators, &c.

- BURGESS, JAMES. Notes on Hindu Astronomy, and the history of our knowledge of it. 8vo. London, 1893.
 GRIERSON, G. A. Notes on Tul'si Das. 4to. Bombay, 1893.
 RÁY, PRATÁPA CHANDRA. The Mahabharata, translated into English Prose, Part 84. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS PRESENTATIONS.

- Catalogue of the Birds in the British Museum, London, Vol. XXI. 8vo. London, 1893.
 Catalogue of the Madreporarian Corals in the British Museum, London, Vol. I. 8vo. London, 1893.
 Catalogue of the Snakes in the British Museum, London, Vol. I. 8vo. London, 1893.

BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON.

- Fifth Annual Report of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, Session 1892-93. 8vo. Toronto, 1893.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE, TORONTO.

- Report on the Railway-Borne Traffic of the Central Provinces for the official year 1892-93. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.
 Resolution on the Management by Government of Private Estates in the Central Provinces for the year 1891-92. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.
 Returns of the Rail-Borne Traffic of the Central Provinces during the quarter ending 30th June, 1893. Fcp. Nagpur, 1893.

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Catalogue of section one of the Museum of the Geological Survey, embracing the systematic collection of minerals, and the collections of economic minerals and rocks, and specimens illustrative of structural Geology. 8vo. Ottawa, 1893.

Catalogue of a stratigraphical collection of Canadian Rocks prepared for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893. 8vo. Ottawa, 1893.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

O'DONNELL, C. J. Census of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, 1891. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Report on the Administration of the Customs Department in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1892-93. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1892-93. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1892-93. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

Triennial Report on the working of the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. Fcp. Calcutta, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Brief sketch of the Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency in 1892-93. Fcp. Bombay, 1893.

Lists of Sanskrit Manuscripts in private libraries in the Bombay Presidency, Part I. 8vo. Bombay, 1893.

Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of Western India for the months May 1892 to April 1893. Fcp. Bombay, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Hand-books of Commercial Products, Nos. 7, 13, 15-22, 24, 25, 27-29. 8vo. Calcutta, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REV. AND AGRI. DEPT.

Catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts existing in Oudh Province for the year 1889.

GOVERNMENT OF THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Final Report of the Revised Settlement of the Rawalpindi District in the Punjab. Fcp. Lahore, 1893.

Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Punjab and its Dependencies during the year 1893. Fcp. Lahore, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB,

POPE, Rev. G. U. The Nālaḍiyār: or four hundred quatrains in Tamil. 8vo. Oxford, 1893.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON.

Monthly Weather Review for July 1893. 4to. Calcutta, 1893.

Original Meteorological Observations of Calcutta, Allahabad, Lucknow Lahore, Nagpur, Bombay, and Madras, for July 1893, 4to. Calcutta, 1893.

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Essays on Indian Social Reform. 8vo. Bombay, 1893.

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Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for the year 1892, 4to. Ottawa, 1893.

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ROSÉN, P. G. Projet de Mesure d'Un Arc du Méridien de 4° 20' au Spitzberg. 8vo. Stockholm, 1893.

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- Allahabad.** North Indian Notes and Queries,—Vol. III, No. 8.
Berlin. Deutsche Litteraturzeitung,—Jahrgang, XIV, Nrn. 28–39,
 ———. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie,—Heft 1–4, 1893.
Calcutta. Indian Medical Gazette,—Vol. XXVIII, No. 11.
Cassel. Botanisches Centralblatt,—Band LV, Nrn. 5–13.
Geneva. Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles,—Tome XXX,
 No. 10.
Göttingen. Der Königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften,—Götting-
 ische gelehrte Anzeigen, Nrn. 14–18, 1893.
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Leipzig. Annalen der Physik und Chemie,—Band L, Heft 3.
 ———. ———. Beiblätter, Band XVII, Stück 9.
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 (6th Series), Nos. 68–70.
 ———. The Chemical News,—Vol. LXVIII, Nos. 1769–73.
 ———. The Entomologist,—Vol. XXVI, Nos. 363–65.
 ———. The Entomologist's Monthly Magazine,—Vol. IV (2nd Series),
 Nos. 44–46.
 ———. The Journal of Botany,—Vol. XXXI, Nos. 368–70.
 ———. The London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazine
 and Journal of Science,—Vol. XXXVI (5th Series), Nos. 219–21.
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 series), No. 4.
 ———. The Messenger of Mathematics,—Vol. XXIII (New Series),
 Nos. 1–3.
 ———. Numismatic Circular,—No. 12, 1893.
 ———. Numismatic Chronicle,—Part 2, 1893.

London. Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science,—Vol. XXXV (New Series), Part 2.

———. Rhopalocera Exotica,—Part 25, 1893.

New Haven. The American Journal of Science,—Vol. XLVI (3rd. Series), Nos. 271–73.

Paris. L'Académie des Sciences,—Comptes Rendus des Séances, Tome CXVII, Nos. 2–13.

———. Annales de Chimie et de Physique,—Tome XXIX, Août 1893; XXX, Septembre et Octobre 1893.

———. Revue Critique d'Histoire et de Littérature,—Tome XXXVI, Nos. 29–40.

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LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL.
ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1892.

**LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF
COUNCIL OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
FOR THE YEAR 1892.**

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Colonel J. Waterhouse, B. S. C.

Mahámahopádhyáya Mahésachandra Nyáyaratna,
C. I. E.

LIST OF ORDINARY MEMBERS.

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R. = Resident. N. R. = Non-Resident. A. = Absent. N. S. = Non-Subscribing.  
L. M. = Life Member. F. M. = Foreign Member.

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N. B.—Members who have changed their residence since the list was drawn up are requested to give intimation of such a change to the *Secretaries*, in order that the necessary alteration may be made in the subsequent edition. Errors or omissions in the following list should also be communicated to the *Secretaries*.

Members who are about to leave India and do not intend to return are particularly requested to notify to the *Secretaries* whether it is their desire to continue Members of the Society; otherwise, in accordance with Rule 40 of the Bye-Laws, their names will be removed from the list at the expiration of three years from the time of their leaving India.

Date of Election.		
1860 Dec. 5.	R.	Abdul-Latif, Nawáb Bahádur, c. i. e. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1888 Feb. 1.	N.R.	Adamson, Major Charles Henry Ellison, m. s. c., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Sagaing</i> .
1889 Nov. 6.	A.	Adie, J. R., m. b. <i>Europe</i> .
1860 July 4.	N.R.	Ahmad Khán, Bahádur, Hon. Maulvi Sir Sayid, k. c. s. i. <i>Aligarh</i> .
1888 April 4.	R.	Ahmud, Shams-ul-ulana Maulvi, Khán Bahádur, Arabic Professor, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1872 April 3.	N.R.	Ashán-ullah, Khán Bahádur, Nawáb. <i>Dacca</i> .
1888 Feb. 1.	R.	Alcock, Alfred William, m. b., Surgeon Naturalist, Marine Survey Department.
1884 Mar. 5.	L.M.	Ali, Sir Ali Qadr Syud Hassan, Nawáb Bahádur k. c. i. e. <i>Murshedabad</i> .
1874 June 3.	R.	Amír Ali, Hon. c. i. e., m. a. Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1865 Jan. 11.	F.M.	Anderson, John, m. d., f. r. s., f. l. s. <i>Europe</i> .
1884 Sept. 3.	R.	Anderson, J. A. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1892 Jan. 6.	R.	Arnold, H. K. W. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1890 July 2.	N.R.	Arnold, Thomas Walker, B. A., M. R. A. S., Pro- fessor, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College. <i>Aligar</i> .
1892 Feb. 3.	R.	Arthur, O. G., c. s. <i>Calcutta</i> .
1869 Feb. 3.	N.R.	Attar Singh, Bahádur, Mahámahopádhya Sirdár, Sir, k. c. i. e., m. u. f., Chief of Bhadour. <i>Ludiana</i> .

Date of Election.		
1889 Aug. 29.	N.R.	Aziz-ud-din Ahmad, Deputy Collector and Magistrate. <i>Garhwal.</i>
1870 Feb. 2.	L.M.	Baden-Powell, Baden Henry, C. I. E., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1891 Mar. 4.	N.R.	Baillie, D. C., C. S. <i>Naini Tal.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	R.	Baker, Lieutenant Donald. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 April 1.	N.R.	Baker, E. C. S. <i>North Cachar.</i>
1865 Nov. 7.	N.S.	Ball, Valentine, M. A., F. R. S., F. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 May 1.	R.	Banerji, Hon. Dr. Gurudás, M. A., D. L., Judge, High Court. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Dec. 1.	L.M.	Barker, R. A., M. D., Civil Surgeon. <i>Serampore.</i>
1877 Jan. 17.	N.R.	Barman, Kishor Kumár Rádhá Dev, Juvraj of Hill Tipperah. <i>Tipperah.</i>
1885 Nov. 4.	R.	Barman, Dámudar Dás. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 Aug. 3.	R.	Basu, Haricharan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1864 Sept. 7.	R.	Beames, John, C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1878 Sept. 25.	N.R.	Beighton, T. D., C. S., Judge. <i>Dacca.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	N.R.	Beveridge, Henry, C. S. <i>Berhampur.</i>
1878 Oct. 4.	R.	Bhakta, Krishna Gopál. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 April 6.	R.	Bhattacharjee, Janaki Nath. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Biddulph, Col. J., B. S. C. <i>Gwalior.</i>
1884 Jan. 2.	A.	Bidie, Surgeon-General G., C. I. E., F. L. S., M. B. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Feb. 6.	A.	Bigg-Wither, Major A. C., B. A., A. I. C. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	N.R.	Bilgrámi, Syud Áli, B. A., A. R. S. M., F. G. S. <i>Hyderabad.</i>
1857 Mar. 4.	L.M.	Blanford, H. F., A. R. S. M., F. R. S., F. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1859 Aug. 3.	L.M.	Blanford, W. T., A. R. S. M., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. R. G. S., F. Z. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	R.	Bolton, C. W., C. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1890 July 2.	R.	Bonnerjee, Womes Chunder, Barrister, Middle Temple. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 Nov. 3.	N.R.	Bose, Pramatha Náth, B. Sc., F. G. S., Geological Survey of India.
1890 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Bose, Rai Nali Naksha, Bahádur, Chairman, Burdwan Municipality. <i>Burdwan.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	N.R.	Bowie, Colonel M. M., Commissioner, C. P. <i>Nagpur.</i>
1876 May 4.	N.R.	Bradshaw, Surgeon-Colonel A. F., Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, M. D., C. B. <i>Simla.</i>
1860 Mar. 7.	L.M.	Brandis, Sir Dietrich, K. C. I. E., PH. D., F. L. S., F. R. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1891 Nov. 4.	N.R.	Brown, Dr. E. H. <i>Cooch Behar.</i>
1887 May 4.	R.	Burál, Nobinchánd, Solicitor. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1862 Feb. 5.	L.M.	Bysack, Gaurdás. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 April 2.	R.	Calcutta, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Feb. 2.	N.R.	Carter, Philip John, Deputy Conservator of Forests. <i>Tharrawaddy.</i>

Date of Election.		
1890 June 4.	N.R.	Chakravartí, Man Mohan, M. A., B. L., Deputy Magistrate. <i>Jajpur, Cuttack.</i>
1889 April 3.	R.	Chunder, The Hon'ble Gonesh Chunder, Solicitor. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	N.R.	Channing, Francis Chorley, C. S. <i>Amritsar.</i>
1892 Dec. 7.	R.	Chatterjee, Sarat Chandra. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	N.R.	Chaube, Behary Lall. <i>Bankipur.</i>
1861 Mar. 1.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Harachandra, Zemindar. <i>Sherpur, Mymensingh.</i>
1880 Nov. 3.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Rái Khiród Chandra. <i>Chupra.</i>
1886 April 7.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Rádháballabha. <i>Sherpur, Mymensingh.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Chaudhuri, Rájá Suryakánta, Bahádur. <i>Mymensingh.</i>
1890 Feb. 5.	A.	Chuckerbutty, A. Goodeve, B. C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Sept. 26.	N.R.	Chuckerbutty, Rájá Ramranjan, Bahádur. <i>Hitampur, Beerbhoom.</i>
1885 April 1.	A.	Clark, H. Martyn, M. B. <i>Europe.</i>
1877 Aug. 30.	A.	Clarke, Lieut.-Col. Henry Wilberforce, R. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 Aug. 26.	F.M.	Clerk, Colonel Malcolm G. <i>Europe.</i>
1881 May 4.	N.R.	Cockburn, John, Asst. Sub-Deputy Opium Agent. <i>Lucknow.</i>
1888 Nov. 1.	A.	Collett, Brigadier General Henry, C. B., F. L. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	R.	Colville, William Brown. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Aug. 26.	F.M.	Condanhove, Count H., Attaché Austro-Hungarian Embassy. <i>Tokio.</i>
1890 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Connan, William, C. E., Public Works Department. <i>Cuttack.</i>
1874 Nov. 4.	F.M.	Constable, Archibald, M. I. C. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Aug. 6.	R.	Cotes, Everard Charles, Indian Museum. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1876 Mar. 1.	R.	Crawford, James, B. A., C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Offg. District and Sessions Judge. <i>Hughli.</i>
1887 Aug. 25.	R.	Criper, William Risdon, F. C. S., F. I. C., A. R. S. M. <i>Cossipore.</i>
1877 June 6.	A.	Croft, The Hon. Sir A. W., K. C. I. E., M. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1874 Mar. 4.	R.	Crombie, Surgeon Major Alexander, M. D., Presidency General Hospital. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 Dec. 5.	N.R.	Crooke, William, B. A., C. S., Magistrate and Collector. <i>Mirzapur.</i>
1873 Aug. 6.	R.	Cunningham, Surgeon-Major David Douglas. Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Dames, Mansel Longworth, C. S., Asst. Commissioner. <i>Dera Ghazi Khan.</i>
1877 June 6.	N.R.	Darbhangá, Sir Luchmessur Sing, Bahádur, K. C. I. E., Mahárajá of. <i>Darbhangá.</i>
1892 Mar. 2.	N.R.	Das, Gopal Ballabh, M. A. <i>Pooree.</i>
1865 June 7.	N.R.	Dás, Rájá Jaykrishna, Bahádur, C. S. I. <i>Moradabad.</i>

Date of Election.		
1879 April 7.	N.R.	Dás, Rám Saran, M. A., Secy., Oudh Commercial Bank, Limited. <i>Fyzabad, Oudh.</i>
1885 May 6.	N.R.	Dé, Rájá Baikuntanáth, Bahádur. <i>Balasore.</i>
1862 May 7.	N.R.	Dhanapati Singh Dughar, Rai Bahádur. <i>Azimganj.</i>
1877 July 4.	R.	Diler Jang, Nawáb Syad Ashgar Ali, Khán Bahádur, C. S. I. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1890 July 2.	R.	Donaldson, P. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 June 2.	R.	Doyle, Patrick, C. E., F. G. S., M. E. I. A., F. R. S. E., <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 Nov. 2.	A.	Driver, Walter Henry Parker. <i>Europe.</i>
1892 Nov. 2.	R.	Drury, Dr. F. G. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Jan. 2.	N.R.	Dudgeon, Gerald Cecil, Lebong Tea Company. <i>Darjeeling.</i>
1879 Feb. 5.	N.R.	Duthie, J. F., Director, Government Botanical Survey, Northern India. <i>Saharanpur.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Dutt, Gerindranath. <i>Hatwa.</i>
1877 Aug. 30.	N.R.	Dutt, Kedarnáth, Depy. Collector. <i>Pooree.</i>
1892 Nov. 2.	R.	Dutt, Narsingh. <i>Howrah.</i>
1890 Sept. 25.	R.	Dutt, Romesh Chunder, B. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1870 Mar. 9.	L.M.	Edinburgh, H. R. H. The Duke of. <i>Europe.</i>
1871 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Eliot, J., M. A., Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India. <i>Simla.</i>
1892 May 4.	R.	Elliott, Hon'ble Sir C. A., K. C. S. I., C. I. E., Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Jan. 6.	R.	Elson, Samuel R., Bengal Pilot Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 Nov. 4.	N.R.	Ernest, Diego. <i>Delhi.</i>
1879 July 2.	A.	Finucane, M., C. S., <i>Europe.</i>
1869 Sept. 1.	A.	Fisher, John Hadden, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1886 April 7.	N.R.	Fleet, John Faithfull, C. I. E., C. S. <i>Bijapur, Bombay.</i>
1892 May 4.	R.	Forrest, G. W., B. A., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1876 July 5.	N.R.	Foulkes, The Rev. Thos., F. L. S., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. <i>Salem, Madras Presidency.</i>
1880 April 7.	N.R.	Gajapati, Ananda Rám, K. C. I. E., Rájá of Vizianagram. <i>Vizianagram.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Gamble, J. S., M. A., Conservator of Forests. <i>Dehra Dún.</i>
1859 Aug. 3.	L.M.	Gastrell, General James Eardley. <i>Europe.</i>
1867 Dec. 4.	A.	Gay, E., M. A., F. R. A. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Jan. 2.	R.	Ghose, Jogendrachandra, M. A., B. L. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1883 Aug. 30.	R.	Ghose, Manmohan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Ghosha, Bhupendra Sri. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Feb. 3.	R.	Ghosha, Pratápchandra, B. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Giles, George M. J., M. B., F. R. C. S., Civil Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum. <i>Sanawar.</i>

Date of Election.		
1886 Sept. 30.	N.R.	Gimlette, Surgeon George Hart Desmond, Bengal Medical Service, M. D., M. CH., M. R. C. S., L. S. A., <i>Sutna, E. I. R.</i>
1861 Feb. 5.	N.S.	Goodwin-Austen, Lient.-Colonel H. H., F. R. S., F. Z. S., F. E. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1890 Aug. 6.	R	Goethals, The Most Rev. Dr. Paul, S. J., Archbishop of Calcutta.
1882 May 3.	R.	Golám Sarwar, Maulavi. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	R.	Gosáin, Hem Chunder. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Nov. 2.	N.R.	Greeven, R., C. S. <i>Mussoorie.</i>
1876 Nov. 15.	R.	Grierson, George Abraham, C. S. <i>Howrah.</i>
1885 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Griesbach, C. L., C. I. E., F. G. S., Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1888 July 4.	R.	Gupta, Rajanikánta. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Haig, Lieutenant Wolseley. <i>Akola.</i>
1892 May 4.	N.R.	Haldich, Colonel T. H., R. E. <i>Simla.</i>
1883 Jan. 3.	N.R.	Harding, Francis Henry, B. A., C. S. <i>Mymensingh.</i>
1892 May 4.	N.R.	Harrison, Lieutenant W. A., R. E. <i>Darjeeling.</i>
1890 June 4.	R.	Heilgers, Robert Philip, Consul for H. I. M. the Emperor of Austria and Hungary, Knight of the Imperial Order of the Iron Crown, Commandeur Ordre Impériale de Medjidié, F. E. G. S., F. R. S. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1875 Mar. 3.	N.R.	Hendley, Surgeon Major Thomas Holbein, C. I. E. <i>Jaipur.</i>
1890 April 2.	R.	Hickson, F. G. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	R.	Hill, Samuel Charles. <i>Chinsurah.</i>
1872 Dec. 5.	R.	Hoernle, A. F. R., PH. D., Principal of the Calcutta Madrasa.
1878 Mar. 6.	A.	Hoey, W., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1886 June 2.	R.	Hogg, Alexander. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 July 1.	R.	Holland, Thomas H. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Hooper, John, C. S., Secretary, Board of Revenue. <i>Allahabad. N.-W. P.</i>
1873 Jan. 2.	L.M.	Houstoun, G. L., F. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1863 Jan. 15.	N.R.	Howell, Mortimer Sloper, C. S., C. I. E. <i>Shahjahanpur.</i>
1878 Sept. 25.	A.	Hughes, G., C. S., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Europe.</i>
1867 Aug. 7.	N.R.	Hughes, T. W. H., A. E. S. M., F. G. S., Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1884 May 2.	N.R.	Hussein, Syud, B. A., Secy. to Nizam of Hyderabad's Council. <i>Hyderabad.</i>
1890 Dec. 3.	R.	Hyde, Rev. Henry Barry, M. A., Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1866 Mar. 7.	F.M.	Irvine, William, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 May 2.	N.R.	Iskander Ali Mirza, Prince. <i>Murshedabad.</i>
1880 Dec. 1.	A.	Jackson, William Grierson, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>

Date of Election.		
1869 Aug. 4.	R.	Jahán Qadr Muhammad Wáhid Alí, Bahádur, Prince. <i>Garden Reach. Calcutta.</i>
1879 Mar. 5.	R.	Jarrett, Lt.-Col. H. S., B. S. C., Secy. to the Board of Examiners. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Feb. 2.	N.R.	Jenkins, Major Thomas Morris, M. S. C. Deputy Commissioner. <i>Tavoy.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Jobbins, William Henry, Principal, Government School of Art. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Johore, H. H. the Mahárájá of, K. C. S. I. <i>New Johore, Singapore.</i>
1882 Mar. 1.	N.R.	Kennedy, Pringle, M. A. <i>Mozufferpur.</i>
1874 Dec. 2.	N.R.	Khudá Baksh, Khán Bahádur, Maulavi. <i>Bankipur.</i>
1884 Nov. 5.	N.R.	Kitts, Eustace John, C. S. <i>Moradabad.</i>
1867 Dec. 4.	R.	King, Brigade Surgeon G., C. I. E., M. B., F. L. S., Supdt., Royal Botanic Garden. <i>Sibpur.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	N.R.	King, Lucas White, B. A., LL. B., C. S., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Dehra Ismail Khan.</i>
1862 Jan. 15.	R.	King, W., B. A., D. S. C., Director, Geological Survey of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Kupper, Hon. Lala Bunbehari. <i>Burdwan.</i>
1890 April 2.	A.	Lake Philip, B. A., (Cantab.), Geological Survey of India. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 July 3.	N.R.	Lal, Pandit Brij Bukhan. Public Works Department. <i>Kurnal, Punjab.</i>
1887 May 4.	L.M.	Lanman, Charles R., Corresponding Secretary of the American Oriental Society, Professor of Sanskrit in Harvard College. <i>Cambridge, Mass. U. S. America.</i>
1891 June 3.	N.R.	Lathom-Browne, Rev. D. G., Chaplain. <i>Shewboe.</i>
1877 Sep. 27.	N.R.	La Touche, James John Digges, B. A., C. S., <i>Allahabad.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	N.R.	La Touche, Thomas Henry Digges, M. A. Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1889 Nov. 6.	R.	Lee, W. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Mar. 2.	N.R.	Lee, J. Bridges, M. A., F. G. S., F. C. S., F. Z. S., Barrister-at-Law. <i>Lahore.</i>
1880 July 7.	A.	Lewis, Rev. Arthur, B. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Feb. 6.	R.	Little, C., M. A., Bengal Education Dept. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Nov. 2.	R.	Lovelock, A. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Sep. 30.	A.	Luson, Hewling, C. S., <i>Europe.</i>
1869 July 7.	R.	Lyall, Charles James, B. A., C. S., Secretary, Government of India, Home Department. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Nov. 2.	R.	Lyell, George. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1870 April 7.	L.M.	Lyman, B. Smith. <i>Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. America.</i>
1884 Dec. 3.	N.R.	McCabe, R. B., C. S., Deputy Commissioner. <i>Tezpur, Assam.</i>

Date of Election.		
1868 Dec. 2.	A.	Macauliffe, Michael, B. A., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1848 April 5.	L.M.	MacLagan, General Robert, R. E., LL. D., F. R. S. E., F. R. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1873 Dec. 3.	A.	MacLeod, Brigade Surgeon Kenneth, M. D. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 May 5.	N.R.	MacLeod, Roderick Henry, C. S. <i>Benares.</i>
1891 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Macpherson, Duncan J., C. S. <i>Gya.</i>
1881 July 6.	R.	Mahomed Firukh Sháh, Prince. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Mahomed Latif Khán, Sayyid, Khán Bahádur. <i>Gurdaspur.</i>
1882 Aug. 2.	R.	Mahomed Yusoof, Hon. Maulavi. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 July 4.	N.R.	Mahomed Zainool Abideen Khán Bahádur Feroze Jung, Nawab Syud (Nizamut Family). <i>Murshed- abad.</i>
1867 April 3.	R.	Mainwaring, Lieutenant-General George Byres, S. C. <i>Serampur.</i>
1889 Jan. 2.	R.	Maliáh, Kumár Rameswár. <i>Howrah.</i>
1891 Nov. 4.	R.	Mallik, H. C. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1869 Sept. 1.	R.	Mallik, Yadulál. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Mann, John, M. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1892 April 6.	N.R.	Maynard, Surgeon Captain F. P. <i>Burdwan.</i>
1886 Aug. 26.	N.R.	Meade, Capt. Malcolm John, S. C., Political Agent. <i>Bhopawar.</i>
1886 Mar. 3.	L.M.	Mehtá, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Nov. 5.	N.R.	Middlemiss, C. S., A. B., Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1871 Sept. 6.	A.	Miles, Colonel S. B., B.O. S. C. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Sept. 3.	R.	Miles, William Harry. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1870 July 6.	R.	Miller, A. B., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Official Trustee. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1874 May 6.	N.R.	Minchin, F. J. V. <i>Aska, Ganjam.</i>
1890 Dec. 3.	N.R.	Mitra, Varana Charana. Joint Magistrate. <i>Poores.</i>
1876 Dec. 6.	N.R.	Mockler, Col. E., Political Agent. <i>Muscat.</i>
1886 May 5.	A.	Molesworth, Capt. E. H., Commandant, Police Levy. <i>Europe.</i>
1881 May 4.	A.	Molloy, Lieut.-Col. Edward, 5th Goorkhas. <i>Europe.</i>
1864 Nov. 2.	N.R.	Muir, J. W., M. A., C. S. <i>Manipuri.</i>
1879 May 7.	R.	Mukerjea, Bhudeva, C. I. E. <i>Chinsurah.</i>
1892 Mar. 2.	R.	Mukerjea, Nrisinha Chundra. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Dec. 7.	R.	Mukherjea, Panchanan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1867 Mar. 6.	R.	Mukerjea, Rájá, The Hon. Pearimohan, C. S. I., M. A. <i>Uttarpara.</i>
1885 July 1.	R.	Mukerjea, Nilmani, Professor, Sanskrit College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1890 July 2.	R.	Mukharji, T. N. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 May 5.	R.	Mukhopádhya, Asutosh, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 May 4.	R.	Munro, Thomas R., Port Commissioners Department. <i>Calcutta.</i>

Date of Election.		
1885 June 3.	N.R.	Naemwoollah, Maulaví, Depy. Magte. <i>Moradabad.</i>
1887 June 1.	N.R.	Narain, Ráo Govind Ráo. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1876 May 4.	R.	Nash, A. M., M. A., Inspector of European Schools, Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1881 Nov. 2.	R.	Nicéville, L. de., F. E. S. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Aug. 29.	L.M.	Nimmo, John Duncan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 April 6.	N.R.	Noetling, Fritz, Ph. D. Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of India.
1892 Nov. 2.	N.R.	Norvill, Dr. Frederic H. <i>Dibrugarh.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	R.	Nyáyaratna, Pandit Mahámahopádhya Mahesachandra, C. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 Aug. 28.	F.M.	Oldham, Brigade-Surgeon C. F., F. E. G. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1883 Dec. 1.	N.R.	Oldham, R. D., A. R. S. M., F. G. S., Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India.
1883 Aug. 30.	F.M.	Oliver, Edw. Emmerson, M. I. C. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	N.R.	Oliver, James William, Forest Dept. <i>Burmah.</i>
1887 July 6.	R.	Oung, Moung Hla, Financial Department, Government of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1880 Aug. 4.	L.M.	Pandia, Pandit Mohanlál Vishnulál, F. T. S., Prime Minister, Partabgarh State in Rajputna via Mandsaur.
1888 Feb. 1.	L.M.	Pandit, Hon. Ajodhianath. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1880 Jan. 7.	A.	Pargiter, Frederick E., B. A., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1862 May 7.	L.M.	Partridge, Surgeon-Major Samuel Bowen, M. D., <i>Europe.</i>
1871 Dec. 6.	N.R.	Peal, S. E. <i>Sibsagar, Assam.</i>
1873 Aug. 6.	R.	Pedler, Alexander, F. R. S., Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 June 6.	L.M.	Pennell, Aubray Percival, B. A., C. S. <i>Rangoon.</i>
1865 Sept. 6.	N.R.	Peppé, T. F., Tiril Tea Estate. <i>Ranchi, Lohardugga.</i>
1881 Aug. 25.	R.	Percival, Hugh Melville, M. A., Professor, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1877 Aug. 1.	N.R.	Peters, Surgeon Major C. T., M. B. <i>Bijapur, Bombay.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	N.R.	Phillott, Capt. D. C., Adjutant 3rd Panjab Cavalry. <i>Dera Ismail Khan.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	R.	Pramanick, Asutosh. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Prain, David, M. A., M. B., L. R. C. S., I. R. S. E., I. L. S., Royal Botanic Garden. <i>Sibpur.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	N.R.	Prasad, Hanuman, Raes and Zemindar. <i>Ohunar.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	N.R.	Prasada, Pandit Jwála, M. A., Assistant Commissioner. <i>Rai Bareli.</i>
1881 Feb. 2.	A.	Prideaux, Colonel William Francis, B. S. C. <i>Europe.</i>
1880 April 7.	N.R.	Rai, Bipina Chandra, B. L. <i>Rannaghat, Nuddea.</i>

Date of Election		
1887 May 4.	R.	Ráy Prasannakumár, D. Sc., (Lond. and Edin.) Professor, Presidency College. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 June 5.	R.	Raye, Brigade Surgeon Daniel O'Connell, M. D. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 Mar. 5.	R.	Risley, The Hon. H. H., B. A., C. S., C. I. E. Secretary to the Government of Bengal. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1860 Jan. 3.	N.R.	Rivett-Carnac, John Henry, C. I. E., F. S. A., C. S., Opium Agent. <i>Ghazipur.</i>
1889 June 5.	R.	Rowe, F. J., M. A., Bengal Education Department. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 June 6.	R.	Roy, Kumár Denendro Nárayán. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1890 Mar. 5.	N.R.	Roy, Mahárájá Girjanath. <i>Dinagapore.</i>
1888 June 6.	R.	Roy, Peary Mohun. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 Sep. 27.	N.R.	Roy, Upendra Chándra, Zemindar. <i>Narail, Jessore.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	R.	Rustomjee, H. M. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1889 June 5.	N.R.	Sadler, Major J. Hayes, B. S. C. <i>Jahalrapatan, Rajputna.</i>
1887 June 1.	N.R.	Sandberg, Rev. Graham, B. A., Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple. Chaplain. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1867 April 3.	R.	Sarkár, Dr. Mahendralál, C. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 Mar. 4.	R.	Sarvádrikári, Ráj Kumár, Rai Bahádur. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1885 Feb. 4.	R.	Sástri, Pandit Haraprasád, M. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 Feb. 1.	A.	Sclater, William Lutley, M. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 April 2.	N.R.	Scotland, John Parry, C. E., Ex. Engineer. <i>Midnapur.</i>
1874 July 1.	R.	Scully, Dr. John. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1888 Sept. 27.	R.	Sen-Gupta, Kali Prasanna. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Mar. 3.	N.R.	Sen, Hirálal, Excise Department. <i>Dinagapore.</i>
1885 April 1.	N.R.	Sen, Yadunáth. <i>Balia via Cuttack.</i>
1885 April 1.	R.	Sen, Narendranáth. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1879 Jan. 8.	N.R.	Sewell, R., M. C. S. <i>Bellary.</i>
1888 April 4.	N.R.	Shástri, Haridas Bhattáchárya, Sankhya Shastri, M. A. Director of Public Instruction, Jeypur State. <i>Jeypur.</i>
1892 Dec. 7.	N.R.	Shawe, F. B. <i>Leh Ladak.</i>
1891 June 3.	N.R.	Shillingford, F. A. <i>Purneah.</i>
1882 May 3.	N.R.	Shymaladás, Mahámahopadhyáya Kaviráj, Private Secy. to H. H. the Mahárájá of Udaipur. <i>Udaipur</i>
1878 April 3.	R.	Simson, A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 April 6.	A.	Simpson, Dr. W. J., Health Officer to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Nov. 6.	N.R.	Simpson, Edmund James, L. R. C. P. E., F. L. P. S. G., L. M. G. E., Civil Surgeon. <i>Rai Bareli.</i>
1884 Sept. 3.	R.	Singh, Kumár Indrachandra, of Paikparah. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1882 June 7.	N.R.	Singh, Mahárájá Sir Harendra Kishore, K. C. I. E. <i>Bettiah.</i>

Date of Election.		
1878 Oct. 4.	N.R.	Singh, Rájá Lachman. <i>Agra.</i>
1892 Mar. 2.	L.M.	Singh, Hon'ble Raja Oodaypratab. <i>Binga.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	N.R.	Singh, H. H. the Maharaja Pratap Narain. <i>Ajodhya, Oudh.</i>
1882 Aug. 2.	N.R.	Singh, Rájá Rám Narain. <i>Khyrah, Monghyr.</i>
1880 June 2.	N.R.	Singh, Thákur Garuradhawaya Prasád, Rájá of Beswan, Beswan Fort. <i>Aligarh.</i>
1889 Aug. 29.	N.R.	Singh, H. H. Prabhunarain, Bahádur, Mahárájá of Benares.
1889 Nov. 6.	N.R.	Singh, Hon. Rájá Rameshwara, Bahádur. <i>Darbhanga.</i>
1859 Aug. 3.	R.	Siñha, Baláichánd. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1872 Aug. 5.	N.R.	Skrefsrud, Rev. L. O., Indian Home Mission to the Santháls. <i>Rampur Hát.</i>
1891 Dec. 2.	F.M.	Smith, A. Mervyn., C. E., F. S. A. <i>Europe.</i>
1885 Nov. 4.	A.	Smith, N. F. F. <i>Europe.</i>
1874 June 3.	F.M.	Smith, Vincent Arthur, C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1890 April 2.	A.	Solf, Dr. W. H., German Consulate General. <i>Europe.</i>
1891 Nov. 4.	N.R.	Stein, Dr. M. A. <i>Lahore.</i>
1872 July 3.	A.	Stephen, Carr., B. L. <i>Europe.</i>
1884 Mar. 5.	A.	Swinhoe, Lieut.-Col. C., B. S. C. <i>Europe.</i>
1864 Aug. 11.	R.	Swinhoe, W., Attorney-at-Law. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1868 June 3.	R.	Tagore, The Hon. Mahárájá Sir Jotendra Mohun, Bahádur, K. C. S. I. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1865 Sept. 6.	R.	Tawney, C. H., C. I. E., M. A. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1884 May 5.	N.R.	Taylor, W. C., Settlement Officer. <i>Khurda.</i>
1878 June 5.	N.R.	Temple, Capt. R. C., S. C. <i>Rangoon.</i>
1875 June 2.	N.R.	Thibaut, Dr. G., Professor, Muir Central College. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1886 Aug. 4.	R.	Thomas, Robert Edmond Skyring. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	N.R.	Thompson, H. N. <i>Mouyva.</i>
1847 June 2.	L.M.	Thuillier, Major-Genl. Sir Henry Edward Landor, B. A., C. S. I., F. R. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1889 Mar. 6.	R.	Thuillier, Colonel. H. R., B. E., Surveyor General of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 Nov. 4.	R.	Thurston, Edgar. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1871 April 5.	F.M.	Trefftz, Oscar. <i>Europe.</i>
1861 June 5.	L.M.	Tremlett, James Dyer, M. A., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1890 Feb. 5.	N.R.	Venis, Arthur, M. A., Former Boden Sanskrit scholar, Oxford., Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares., Professor, Queen's College. <i>Benares.</i>
1885 May 6.	R.	Verdeau, Ivan. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1886 Sep. 30.	N.R.	Waddell, Laurence Austine, M. B., Superintendent of Vaccination. <i>Darjeeling.</i>

Date of Election.		
1889 Nov. 6.	R.	Walsh, Dr. J. H. Tull, Indian Medical Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1865 May 3.	R.	Waterhouse, Col. James, B. S. C., Assistant Surveyor General, Survey of India. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1887 Oct. 6.	F.M.	Watson, Lieut. Edward Yerbury. <i>Europe.</i>
1874 July 1.	A.	Watt, Dr. George, C. I. E. <i>Europe.</i>
1892 Aug. 3.	R.	Whitehead, The Rev. Henry, <i>Calcutta.</i>
1891 May 6.	R.	Wilson, Charles Robert, M. A., Bengal Education Service. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Jan. 6.	A.	Woodburn, J., C. S. <i>Europe.</i>
1870 Jan. 5.	R.	Wood-Mason, James, Superintendent, Indian Museum. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1873 Aug. 6.	N.R.	Woodthorpe, Col. Robert Gossett, C. B., R. E., Deputy Quarter-Master-General. <i>Simla.</i>



SPECIAL HONORARY CENTENARY MEMBERS.

Date of Election.	
1884 Jan. 15.	Dr. Ernst Haeckel, Professor in the University of <i>Jena</i> .
1884 Jan. 15.	Charles Meldrum, Esq., M. A., F. R. S. <i>Mauritius</i> .
1884 Jan. 15.	A. H. Sayce, Esq., Professor of Comp. Philology. <i>Oxford</i> .
1884 Jan. 15.	M. Emile Senart, Member of the Institute of France. <i>Paris</i> .
1884 Jan. 15.	Sir Monier Monier-Williams, <i>Knt.</i> K. C. I. E., M. A., D. C. E., LL. D., Boden Prof. of Sanskrit. <i>Oxford</i> .

HONORARY MEMBERS.

1848 Feb. 2.	Sir J. D. Hooker, K. C. S. I., C. B., M. D., D. C. L., F. R. S., F. G. S. <i>Kew</i> .
1853 April 6.	Major-General H. O. Rawlinson, K. C. B., D. C. L., F. R. S., <i>London</i> .
1858 July 6.	B. H. Hodgson, Esq. <i>Europe</i> .
1860 Mar. 7.	Professor Max Müller. <i>Oxford</i> .
1860 Nov. 7.	Dr. Aloys Sprenger. <i>Heidelberg</i> .
1860 Nov. 7.	Dr. Albrecht Weber. <i>Berlin</i> .
1868 Feb. 5.	Major-General Sir A. Cunningham, B. E., K. C. I. E., C. S. I., <i>Europe</i> .
1872 June 5.	Prof. T. H. Huxley, LL. D., PH. D., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. Z. S., F. L. S. <i>London</i> .
1875 Nov. 3.	Dr. O. Böhtlingk. <i>Leipzig</i> .
1875 Nov. 3.	Prof. J. O. Westwood. <i>Oxford</i> .
1876 April 5.	Dr. Warner Siemens. <i>Berlin</i> .
1879 June 4.	Prof. E. B. Cowell, D. C. L. <i>Cambridge</i> .
1879 June 4.	Dr. A. Günther, V. P. B. S. <i>London</i> .
1879 June 4.	Dr. J. Janssen. <i>Paris</i> .
1879 June 4.	Prof. H. Milne-Edwards. <i>Paris</i> .
1879 June 4.	Prof. P. Regnaud. <i>Lyons</i> .
1879 June 4.	M. E. Renan. <i>Paris</i> .
1881 Dec. 7.	Professor Hermann L. E. Helmholtz. <i>Berlin</i> .
1881 Dec. 7.	Dr. Rudolph v. Roth. <i>Tübingen</i> .
1881 Dec. 7.	Sir William Thompson, <i>Knt.</i> , LL. D., F. R. S., F. B. S. E., <i>Glasgow</i> .
1883 Feb. 7.	W. T. Blanford, A. B. S. M., Esq., F. R. S., F. G. S., F. B. S. E., F. Z. S. <i>London</i> .
1883 Feb. 7.	Alfred Russell Wallace, Esq., F. L. S., F. B. S. <i>Parkstone</i> , <i>Dorsetshire</i> .
1883 Feb. 7.	Prof. William Dwight Whitney. <i>Newhaven, Connecticut</i> , U. S. A.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

Date of Election.	
1844 Oct. 2.	Macgowan, Dr. J. <i>Europe.</i>
1856 July 2.	Krämer, A. von. <i>Alexandria.</i>
1856 „ 2.	Porter, Rev. J. <i>Belfast.</i>
1861 July 3.	Gösche, Dr. R. <i>Berlin.</i>
1862 Mar. 3.	Murray, A. <i>London.</i>
1866 May 7.	Schlagintweit, Prof. E. von. <i>Berlin.</i>

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

1874 April 1.	Lafont, Rev. Fr. E., S. J., C. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1875 Dec. 1.	Bate, Rev. J. D. <i>Allahabad.</i>
1875 „ 1.	Maulavi Abdul Hai, Madrasah. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1882 June 7.	Giles, Herbert. <i>Europe.</i>
1883 Feb. 7.	Rodgers, C. J. <i>Amritsar.</i>
1884 Aug. 6.	Moore, F., F. R. S., F. L. S. <i>London.</i>
1885 Dec. 2.	Führer, Dr. A. <i>Lucknow.</i>
1886 Dec. 1.	Dás, Saratchandra., C. I. E. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 April 6.	Samasrami, Satyavrata. <i>Calcutta.</i>
1892 Dec. 7.	Brühl, P. J. <i>Seebpur.</i>

LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE BEEN ABSENT FROM
INDIA THREE YEARS AND UPWARDS.*

* *Rule 40.*—After the lapse of 3 years from the date of a member leaving India, if no intimation of his wishes shall in the interval have been received by the Society, his name shall be removed from the List of Members.

The following members will be removed from the next member list of the Society under the operation of the above Rule :

The Rev. Arthur Lewis, B. A.
Lieut.-Col. Edward Molloy.
Lieut.-Col. C. Swinhoe.

LOSS OF MEMBERS DURING 1892.

BY RETIREMENT.

Major C. T. Bingham, B. S. C.
Dr. Aghore Chunder Chatterjee.
Moulvie Delawar Hossain Ahmad.
The Rev. Walter Hamilton.
A. M. Markham, Esq., C. S.
Deputy Surgeon General J. G. Pilcher.
H. W. Reynolds, Esq., C. S.
Babu Kiran Chandra Roy.
Kumar Sarat Chandra Singh.
The Hon A. Wilson.

BY DEATH.

Ordinary Members.

Asutosh Gupta, Esq., C. S.
A. V. Nursing Row, Esq., F. R. A. S.
Pandit Prannath Sarasvati, M. A., B. L.

Corresponding Member.

The Rev. H. Baker.

BY REMOVAL.

Under Rule 40.

Lieutenant R. R. Sturt, B. S. C.
The Rev. C. Swynnerton.

[APPENDIX.]

ABSTRACT STATEMENT
OF
RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
OF THE
ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL
FOR
THE YEAR 1892.

STATEMENT

Asiatic Society

Dr.

TO ESTABLISHMENT.

Salaries	...	...	...	Ra.	3,017	1	3
Commission	...	...	...	...	395	10	7
Pension	...	...	...	...	28	0	0
					<u>3,440</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>

TO CONTINGENCIES.

Stationery	...	...	...	...	73	3	6
Lighting	...	...	...	...	41	8	0
Taxes	...	...	...	...	819	0	0
Postage	...	...	...	...	453	13	8
Freight	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Meeting	...	...	...	...	82	8	0
Building (Petty repairs)	...	...	...	...	40	8	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	129	4	0
					<u>1,644</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>

TO LIBRARY AND COLLECTIONS.

Books	...	...	...	...	2,803	15	3
Local Periodicals	...	...	...	...	31	0	0
Binding	...	...	...	...	826	10	9
Furniture	...	...	...	...	352	2	9
					<u>4,013</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>

TO PUBLICATIONS.

Journal, Part I.	...	...	...	...	1,631	0	0
Journal, Part II.	...	...	...	...	1,520	4	0
Proceedings	...	...	...	...	1,194	3	0
					<u>4,345</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>

To Printing charges of Circulars, Receipt-forms, &c. 125 15 0

To Personal Account (Writes off and Miscellaneous) 13,570 11 9
168 5 6

TO EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Auditor's fee	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
					<u>To Balance</u>	<u>1,46,286</u>	<u>4 8</u>
					Total Rs.	1,60,125	5 11

NO. 1.
of Bengal.

Cr.

By Balance from last report Rs. 1,40,749 12 8

BY CASH RECEIPTS.

Publications sold for cash	...	...	Rs.	1,466	0	0
Interest on Investments	...	...		5,424	0	0
Rent of two rooms on the ground floor of the Society's premises	...	...		720	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...		511	10	9
Government allowance	...	...		2,000	0	0
				<u>10,121</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>

BY PERSONAL ACCOUNT.

Admission fees	...	...	...	848	0	0
Subscriptions	...	...	...	8,075	0	0
Sales on credit	...	...	...	271	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	59	14	6
				<u>9,253</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>6</u>

Total Income 19,375 9 3

Total Rs. ... 1,60,125 5 11

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

TO CASH EXPENDITURE.

Printing charges	...	...	Rs.	6,900	15	0
Editing charges	...	...	...	4,342	11	0
Binding	...	...	...	0	12	0
Salaries	...	...	...	976	0	0
Freight	...	...	...	5	0	0
Stationery	...	...	...	30	11	0
Postage	...	...	...	292	11	9
Commission on collecting bills	...	...	...	63	6	0
Contingencies	...	...	...	21	2	10
				<hr/>	<hr/>	
				12,633	5	7
				<hr/>	<hr/>	
To Personal Account (Writes off and Miscellaneous)				41	7	0
				<hr/>	<hr/>	
		Total Expenditure...	.....		12,674	12 7
To Balance	...	...	.....		1,283	10 2
					<hr/>	
			Total Rs.		13,958	6 9

NO. 2.

with the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Cr.

By Balance from last report	Rs.	1,171	10	0
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By CASH RECEIPTS.

Government allowance	Rs.	9,000	0	0
Publications sold for cash	1,327	13	6
Advances recovered	...	...	...	95	12	0
				10,423	9	6

By PERSONAL ACCOUNT.

Sales on credit	...	...	...	2,363	3	3
Total Income	...	.....		12,786	12	9
				Total Rs.	13,958	6 9

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.

MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

STATEMENT
Sanskrit Manuscript Fund in Account

Dr.

TO CASH EXPENDITURE.					
Salaries	...	...	...	Rs.	1,216 0 0
Postage	...	...	...	...	37 15 6
Travelling allowances	...	...	...	...	556 4 6
Stationery	...	...	...	...	10 14 0
Purchase of Manuscripts	...	...	...	...	837 15 0
Furniture (Two almirahs for MSS.)	...	...	...	...	350 0 0
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	79 14 3
Binding	...	...	...	...	2 8 0
Commission for sending Money orders	...	...	...	...	2 12 0
Total Expenditure					3,124 2 3
To Balance				...	5,650 2 10
Total Rs.				...	8,774 5 1

NO. 3.

*with the Asiatic Society of Bengal.***Cr.**

By Balance from last report	Rs.	5,487	5	1
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BY CASH RECEIPTS.

Government allowance	3,200	0	0
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Publications sold for cash	5	0	0
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				<u>3,205</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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BY PERSONAL ACCOUNT.

Sales on credit	82	0	0
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Total Income		<u>3,287</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Total Rs.	...				<u>8,774</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>
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WILL. KING,

*Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,**Asiatic Society of Bengal.*

Examined and found correct.

MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,

Auditors.

RENT

STATEMENT *Personal*

Dr.

To Balance from last report	—	—	Rs.	1577	5	7	
7 CASE EXPENDITURE							
Advances for purchase of Southern MSS. etc.	—	—	Rs.	—	2385	6	3
To Asiatic Society	—	—	—	1.53	14	4	
To Oriental Propaganda Fund	—	—	—	2.03	4	4	
To Southern MSS. Fund	—	—	—	8	1		
					11.00	1	9

Total Rs. 1578 1 1

NO. 4.

Account.

Cr.

By Cash receipts ...	...	...	Rs. 12,952	6	1
By Asiatic Society	...	...	..	168	5 6
By Oriental Publication Fund	...	...	...	41	7 0
					<u>13,162 2 7</u>

By Balances.	Due to the Society.			Due by the Society.		
Members ...	5,664	1	7	107	11	9
Subscribers ..	80	13	0	73	9	0
Employés ..	30	0	0	250	0	0
Agents ...	169	2	6	0	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	365	4	6	245	2	4
	<u>6,309</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>676</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>
					<u>5,632 14 6</u>	

Total Rs. ... 18,795 1 1

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.

MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

STATEMENT *Invest*

Dr.

				Nominal.			Actual.		
To Balance from last report ...	...			Rs. 1,36,900	0	0	1,36,428	12	9
To Cash ...	...		...	...	800	0	842	0	7
Total Rs.				1,37,700	0	0	1,37,270	13	4

Permanent.

*Funds.	Nominal.			Actual.		
Asiatic Society	1,36,400	0	0	1,35,975	0	7
Trust Fund ...	1,300	0	0	1,295	12	9
	1,37,700	0	0	1,37,270	13	4

STATEMENT *Trust*

Dr.

To Pension ...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	28	0	0
To Balance ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,335	3	10
Total Rs.						...	1,363	3 10

NO. 3.

ments.

				Cr.			
				Nominal.		Actual.	
By Balance*	...	...	...	Rs. 1,37,700	0 0	1,37,270	13 4
Total Rs. ...				1,37,700	0 0	1,37,270	13 4

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
 MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.

NO. 6.

Fund.

				Cr.			
By Balance from last report	...	...	.....	Rs. 1,311	3 10		
By Interest on Investments	...	...	.....	52	0 0		
Total Rs. ...				1,363	3 10		

WILL. KING,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Examined and found correct.
 MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
Auditors.